

STATEMENT OF REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 4 (d) AMENDED, ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 4 (y) AMENDED ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 25 AMENDED, ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 32 (1) REPEALED IN PART, ACT IV OF 1909, s 8 AND SCH
 SECTION 32 (3) REPEALED, ACT IV OF 1909, s 8 AND SCH
 SECTION 54 (2) REPEALED IN PART, BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A
 SECTION 55 (2) REPEALED IN PART, BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A
 SECTION 56 (2) REPEALED IN PART, BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A
 SECTION 84 (4) REPEALED IN PART, BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A
 SECTION 127 (2) REPEALED IN PART, BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A
 SECTION 185 (2) REPEALED ACT VI OF 1900, s 48 AND SCH II
 SECTION 260 AMENDED, ACT I OF 1903, PART II, SECOND SCH
 SECTION 266 AMENDED, ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 354 (1) AMENDED, ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 365 AMENDED, ACT VI OF 1900, s 47 AND SCH I
 SECTION 392 (2) AMENDED, ACT IV OF 1909, s 7
 SECTION 487 REPEALED IN PART, ACT VI OF 1900, s 48 AND SCH II
 SECTION 555 AMENDED, ACT I OF 1903, PART II, SECOND SCH
 SCHEDULE 1 REPEALED IN PART, ACT XV OF 1910, s 31 AND SCH
 SCHEDULE II AMENDED, ACT XII OF 1899, s 3
 SCHEDULE II AMENDED, ACT I OF 1903, PART II, SECOND SCH
 SCHEDULE IV REPEALED IN PART, ACT IV OF 1909, s 8 AND SCH
 SCHEDULE V AMENDED ACT I OF 1903, PART II, SECOND SCH

Repeals in Bombay Town only -

CHAPTER IX
 SECTION 83 (2) AND ss 85, 86 AND 155 } REF BOM ACT IV OF 1902, s 2 (1) AND SCH A

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

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SCHEDULE III — ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES

SCHEDULE IV — ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL
MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED

SCHEDULE V — FORMS

(Part I—Preliminary Chapter I)

affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power¹ conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law for the time being in force² or shall apply to—

(a) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay³

(b) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St George,⁴ or

(c) village police officers in the Presidency of Bombay⁵

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with any necessary modifications to such excepted persons

2 (1) On and from the first day of July 1898 the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed, to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful

(2) All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby re

It has been declared in force by notification under s 3 (a) of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874 (XIV of 1874) in the Scheduled Districts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam—see Fort St George Gazette 1898 Pt I p 306 and Gazette of India 1898 Pt I p 869 and by notification under the same section and section 5A in the following other Scheduled Districts namely—

the Districts of Hazaribagh Lohardaga (now the Ranchi District—see Calcutta Gazette 1899 Pt I p 44) Manbhum and Palamau and in Pargana Dhalbhum and the Kolhan in the Singhbhum District—see Calcutta Gazette 1898 Pt I

and in the Pargana of Manpur—
powers of the Local Government
Governor General Central India
the Code

Act XIV of 1874 to British

laws and Criminal Justice
1908 Bur Code
on under s 3 (2) of the
members of a hill tribe
1896 (V of 1896) certain
Chin Hills—see Burma

As to power of Governor General in Council to make rules conferring powers of

an Marine Courts Act

General Acts Vol II
of 1866) as to Madras
Code as to Bombay,

See Bombay Village Police Act 1867 (Bom Act VIII of 1867) Bom Code

¹ See Mad Regulation XI of 1816 Mad Code and Mad Regulation IV of 1821 ibid

² See the Bombay Village Police Act 1867 (Bom Act VIII of 1867) Bom Code

(Part I—Preliminary Chapter I)

pealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment and which are in force immediately before the first day of July 1898, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code

(3) The provisions of this Code shall apply to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Code, and, so far as may be to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force

3 (1) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force in which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV of 1861 or Act X of 1872, or Act X of 1882 or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section

(2) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions 'Officer exercising (or having) the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate Subordinate Magistrate first class,' and 'Subordinate Magistrate second class' shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class" Magistrate of the second class and Magistrate of the third class," the expression 'Magistrate of a division of a district' shall be deemed to mean 'Sub divisional Magistrate' the expression 'Magistrate of the district' shall be deemed to mean District Magistrate the expression 'Magistrate of Police' shall be deemed to mean Presidency Magistrate," and the expression 'Joint Sessions Judge' shall mean Additional Sessions Judge

4 (1) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context —

- (a) Advocate General includes also a Government Advocate or where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf Advocate General
- (b) bailable offence means an offence shown as bailable in the second schedule or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force and non bailable offence means any other offence Bailable offence
Non bailable offence
- (c) "charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one Charge

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.)

affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power¹ conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law for the time being in force,² or shall apply to—

- (a) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;³
- (b) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St. George;⁴ or
- (c) village police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay:⁵

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with any necessary modifications, to such excepted persons.

2. (1) On and from the first day of July 1898, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed, to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful.

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Scheduled Districts
Sapatam—see Fort
I, p 869, and by
other Scheduled

Districts, namely —

the Districts of Házariabagh, Lohardaga (now the Ranchi District—see Calcutta Gazette, 1899, Pt I, p 44), Mánthum and Palamau and in Pargana Dhálbhum and the Kolhan in the Singhbhum District—see Calcutta Gazette, 1898, Pt I, p 714, and Gazette of India, 1899, Pt I, p 779, and in the Pargana of Manpur—see Gazette of India, 1899, Pt I, p 419. The powers of the Local Government were at the same time conferred on the Agent, Governor General, Central India,

1898, Vol. II, p 1, p 1, see also the Code

1. As to power of Governor General in Council to make rules conferring powers of Courts Act,

to, Vol II.
to Madras,
to Bombay,

1821, *ibid.*
Code

(Part I—Preliminary Chapter I)

pealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment and which are in force immediately before the first day of July 1898, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code

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4 (1) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context —

- (a) Advocate General includes also a Government Advocate or where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf
- (b) 'bailable offence' means an offence shown as bailable in the second schedule or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force and 'non bailable offence' means any other offence
- (c) "charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one

(Part I—Preliminary Chapter I)

- (d) "Chief Justice" includes also the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and the [Chief or Senior Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma] ¹
- (e) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown
- (f) "cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a police officer, within or without the presidency towns, may, in accordance with the second schedule or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant
- (g) "Commissioner of Police" includes a Deputy Commissioner of Police
- (h) "complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown has committed an offence, but it does not include the report of a police-officer
- (i) "European British subject" means—
- (1) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal,
 - (ii) any child or grand child of any such person by legitimate descent
- (j) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects,² the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab and the ³[Chief Court of Lower Burma] in other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of Criminal appeal or revision for any local area, or, where no such Court is established under any law for

¹ These words were substituted for the words Recorder of Rangoon by the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900)—see s. 47 and First Schedule

² See Chapter XXIII *infra*

³ These words were substituted for the words Court of the Recorder of Rangoon by the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900) s. 47 and First Schedule

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the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf ¹

- (k) "inquiry" includes every inquiry other than a trial conducted "Inquiry" under this Code by a Magistrate or Court
- (l) "investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code 'Investiga for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer tion" or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf
- (m) "judicial proceeding"² includes any proceeding in the "Judicial course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on proceeding" oath ✓
- (n) "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non 'Non cog cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, nizable offence" within or without a presidency town, may not arrest without warrant 'Non cog nizable case"
- (o) "offence" means any act or omission made punishable by 'Offence" any law for the time being in force,
- it also includes any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle trespass Act, 1871 ³
- (p) "officer in charge of a police station"⁴ includes, when the Officer in charge of a police station is absent from the station-house or unable from illness or other cause to perform his duties, the police officer present at the station house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police officer so present
- (q) "place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel Place"
- (r) "pleader" used with reference to any proceeding in any Pleader"

¹ As to (1) Upper Burma see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1893) (XIII of 1893) Bur

ma Justice Regulation 1893 (V of

ma Laws Regulation 1899 (III

ma here Courts Regulation 1877

ma here Courts Regulation 1901

ma Act 1891 (XIV of 1891) as

ma West Frontier Province see

ma Justice Regulation 1901 (VII

of 1901) and the Bur Code (of 1901) see art. 6 (1) (v) of the Schedule to the

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of 1901) and the Bur Code (of 1901) see art. 6 (1) (v) of the Schedule to the

(Part I.—Preliminary Chapter I)

Court, means a pleader authorized under any law¹ for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorized, and (2) any mukhtar or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding

- (s) "police station" means any post or place declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf ²✓
- (t) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction
- (u) "sub division" means a sub division of a district ³
- (v) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence, and not being a warrant case and
- (w) "warrant case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months ✓

(2) Words which refer to acts done, extend also to illegal omissions, and

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the XLV of meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code

5. (1) All offences under the Indian Penal Code⁴ shall be investigated, inquired into, tried and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained

(2) All offences under any other law shall be investigated, inquired into, tried and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions,

¹ See the Legal Practitioners Act 1846 (I of 1846), the Legal Practitioners Act 1853 (XX of 1853), the Legal Practitioners Act 1884 (IX of 1884), and the Legal Practitioners Act 1908 (I of 1908)

In Upper Burma see s 25 of the Legal Practitioners Regulation 1896 (I of 1896) and notification thereon 384, in British Burma Regulation 1896 (VIII of 1896), Rail Code in the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation 1901 (VII of 1901) P and N W Code. See also rules issued under s 9 in Gazette of India 1902 Pt II p 5

² For notification by Government of Bengal under this clause see Calcutta Gazette 1904 Pt I p 1026 *id* 1906 Pt I, p 2060 by Punjab Government see Punjab and O Punjab Gazette 1906 Pt I, p 1068 *id* 1907, Pt I, p 46 Burma see Burma Gazette 1903 Pt I, p 425

³ See s 8 *infra*

⁴ General Acts Vol I

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but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences

PART II

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

CHAPTER II

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

A—Classes of Criminal Courts

16 Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely —

Classes of Criminal Courts.

- I—Courts of Session
- II—Presidency Magistrates
- III—Magistrates of the first class
- IV—Magistrates of the second class
- V—Magistrates of the third class

B—Territorial Divisions

17. (1) Every province (excluding the presidency towns) shall be a sessions division or shall consist of sessions divisions and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts.

Sessions divisions and districts.

(2) The Local Government may alter the limits or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the number of such divisions and districts.

Power to alter divisions and districts.

¹ In places where the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force cases may be tried by a Council of Elders. See the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 (III of 1901) s. 11 P. and N. W. Code see also s. 13 of the same Regulation for executing sentences passed on the finding of a Council of Elders. For bar of second trial before any of these Courts see same Regulation s. 15.

² As to Courts of Session in Upper Burma see Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1897 (V of 1897) Schedule art. 11 Bur Code in Lower Burma see Burma Gazette 1908 Pt. I p. 159.

³ For notification dividing the districts of the North West Frontier Province into sessions divisions see Gazette of India 1901 Pt. II p. 1304.

For notification issued in the Central Provinces under this section see Central Provinces Gazette 1904 Pt. III p. 431.

For notifications by the Madras Government see Mad. P. and O. and by the Punjab Government, see Punjab R. and O.

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Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.)

(3) The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

(4) Every presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a district.

8. (1) The Local Government¹ may divide any district outside the presidency-towns into sub-divisions, or make any portion of any such district a sub-division and may alter the limits of any sub-division.

(2) All existing sub-divisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

9.² (1) The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a judge of such Court.

(2) The Local Government may, by general or special order in the official Gazette,³ direct at what place or places the Court of Session

For notification by the Government of Bombay directing that the Panch Mahals District shall form part of the Broach Sessions Division, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1905 Pt. I, p. 633.

For notification by the Government of Bengal that the Sambalpur District shall be included within the Cuttack Division *see* Calcutta Gazette, 1905, Pt. I, p. 1804; and directing that the Sessions Court shall exercise its jurisdiction either at Sambalpur or Cuttack, *see* *ibid*.

For notification declaring that the Darjeeling District shall be included within the limits of the Purnea Division *see* Calcutta Gazette, 1905 Pt. I, p. 1005.

For notification by the Government of Madras declaring that the taluqas of Nuzur, Albaka and Cherla shall form part of the Godavari District and of the Bhadrachalam Sub-Division of that District, *see* Fort St. George Gazette, 1909, Pt. I, p. 617.

For notification by the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, declaring that certain estates which formed part of the Sambalpur District shall be included in the Bilaspur and Raipur Districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, *see* Central Provinces Gazette, 1905, Pt. III, p. 544.

For notification by the Chief Commissioner of Assam extending the limits of the Sessions Division of the Assam Valley Districts so as to include the tract transferred by Notification No. 1436-P, dated the 11th April 1901, from the Naga Hills to the Subsagar District, *see* Assam Gazette, 1903, Pt. II, p. 122.

For notification by the Government of Burma fixing the limits of the Rangoon Town District for the purposes of revenue and general administration, under this section, *see* Burma Gazette, 1900 Pt. I, p. 166.

For notification by the Government of Burma fixing the limits of the Rangoon Town District for the purposes of revenue and general administration, under this section, *see* Burma Gazette, 1900 Pt. I, p. 166.

Cherla, (4) United Provinces *see* U. P. R. and O.; (5) Burma, *see* Bur. R. M.

nt of the Punjab, *see* Punjab Commissioner of the North p. 1136, for notification for Coorg Gazette, 1905 Pt. I, Burma Gazette 1908 Pt. I

p. 159
For notification directing that the Broach Sessions Court shall hold its sittings at Gadhra, for purposes of cases from the Panch Mahals District, *see* Bombay Government Gazette 1905, Pt. I, p. 634

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shall hold its sitting, but, until such order is made, the Courts of Session shall hold their sittings as heretofore

(3)¹ The Local Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts

(4) A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Local Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in either division as the Local Government may direct

(5) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act

10 (1) In every district outside the presidency towns the Local Government shall² appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate District Magistrate¹

(2) The Local Government may appoint any Magistrate of the first class to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding six months and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code as the Local Government may direct

11 Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district such officer shall pending the orders of the Local Government exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate Officers temporarily succeeding to vacant office of District Magistrate

12 (1)³ The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate to be Magistrates of the first second or third class in any district outside the presidency towns and the Local Government or the District Magistrate, subject to the control of the Local Government may from time to time define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code Subordinate Magistrates

(2) Except as otherwise provided by such definition the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district Local limits of their jurisdiction

13 (1) The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first Lower to put

¹ For notification under this clause appointing an Assistant Sessions Judge in British Baluchistan see Gazette of India 1909 Pt. II p. 156

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or second class in charge of a sub division, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Sub divisional Magistrates

(3) The Local Government¹ may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate¹

14 (1) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency towns

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates, and shall be appointed for such term as the Local Government may by general or special order direct

(3) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub section (1)

(4) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be conferred on a police officer except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force²

15 (1) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit

¹ For delegation of such powers by the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces see Central Provinces Gazette 1905 Pt III, p 505 by the Government of Madras see Madras Gazette 1905 Pt I, p 100

² In Assam not below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency towns (II of 1883) s 4

L. B. and A. Code
 As to conferment of magisterial powers on police officers in Upper Burma see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1892) Schedule art III in the Salween and Arakan Districts see the Burma Laws Act 1898 (VIII of 1898) s 9 Bur Code

As to the Police on the Punjab Frontier and in the North West Frontier Province see the Punjab Frontier Police officers Regulation 1893 (VII of 1893) s 1 P. and N. W. Code
³ For instance of the appointment of such a Bench of Magistrate see Fort St George Gazette 1902 Pt I, p 293

(Part II—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices

Chapter II—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices)

(2) Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members, who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench, belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class Powers exercisable by Bench in absence of special direction

16 The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any district respecting the following subjects — Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches

- (a) the classes of cases to be tried,
- (b) the times and places of sitting,
- (c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials,
- (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session

17. (1) All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches, and Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate

(2) Every Magistrate (other than a Sub divisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a sub division shall also be subordinate to the Sub divisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate To Sub divisional Magistrate

(3) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions

(4) The Sessions Judge may also, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, make provision for the disposal of any urgent application by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Judge, by the District Magistrate, and such Judge or Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application Judge to Sessions

(5) Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in hereinafter expressly provided

¹ For instance of such rules see Fort St. George Gazette 1883 Pt. and O. Assam Rules Manual and Assam Gazette 1901 Pt. II 1 Burma Gazette 1905 Pt. I, p. 545 Central Provinces Gazette 1904

(Part II—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices
Chapter II—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices)

or second class in charge of a sub division, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Sub divisional Magistrates

(3) The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate¹

14 (1) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency towns

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates, and shall be appointed for such term as the Local Government may by general or special order direct

(3) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub section (1)

(4) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be conferred on a police officer except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force

15 (1) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits as the Local Government thinks fit

¹ For delegation of such powers by the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces see Central Provinces Gazette 1905 Pt III p 505 by the Government of Madras see Mad R and O

² Notwithstanding anything contained in s 14 any police officer in Assam not below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent may be invested with all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable on a Magistrate of the first second or third class in respect to non cognizable cases See the Assam Police officers Regulation 1883 (II of 1883) s 4 E B and A Code

As to conferment of magisterial powers on police officers in Upper Burma see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1892) Schedule art III in the Salween and Arakan Districts see the Burma Laws Act 1898 (XIII of 1898) s 9 Bur Code



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(Part II—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices
Chapter II—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices)

D—Courts of Presidency Magistrates

Appointment
of Presidency
Magistrates

18 (1) The Local Government shall, from time to time appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the presidency towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Presidency Magistrate for each such town

(2) The powers of a Presidency Magistrate under this Code shall be exercised by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or by a salaried Presidency Magistrate, or by any other Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to sit singly or by any Bench of Presidency Magistrates

Benches

19 Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench

Local limits
of jurisdiction

20 Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the presidency town for which he is appointed, within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law¹ for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port dues

Chief Presidency
Magistrate

21 (1) Every Chief Presidency Magistrate shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules² consistent with this Code to regulate—

- (a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town
- (b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit,
- (c) the constitution of such Benches,
- (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session and
- (e) any other matter which could be dealt with by a District Magistrate under his general powers of control over the Magistrate subordinate to him

¹ See the Indian Ports Act 1908 (XV of 1908) General Acts Vol VI

² For rules under this section made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of (1) Madras, Fort St George Gazette 1901 Pt I p 1414 (2) Calcutta see Calcutta Gazette 1904 I, p. 1371 (3) the town and island of Bombay see Bombay Gazette 1905 Pt I p 649

(Part II—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices
Chapter II—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices)

(2) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Code,¹ declare what Presidency Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may define the extent of their subordination

E—Justices of the Peace

22 The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the presidency towns, and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

Justices of the Peace for the Mufassal

may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification

23 The Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom the Local Government thinks fit

Justices of the Peace for the Presidency towns

24 (1) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns

Present Justices of the Peace

(2) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government

25 In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General,² [and the Judges of the High Courts] are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates

Ex officio Justices of the Peace

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(Part II—*Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices*
 Chapter II—*Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices*
 Chapter III—*Powers of Courts*)

F—Suspension and Removal

Suspension
and removal
of Judges and
Magistrate

26 All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority

Suspension
and removal
of Justices of
the Peace

27 The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it

CHAPTER III

POWERS OF COURTS

A—Description of offences cognizable by each Court

Offences
under Penal
Code

28 Subject to the other provisions of this Code any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried—

(a) by the High Court, or

(b) by the Court of Session, or

(c) by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the second schedule to be triable

Illustration

A is committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of culpable homicide. He may be convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, an offence triable by a Magistrate

Offences
under other
laws

29 (1) Subject to the provisions of section 447, any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court

(2) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the second schedule to be triable

Offences not

30 In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant

(Part II — Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Officers
Chapter III — Powers of Courts.)

Governors of the Punjab¹ and Burma and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh,² the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam, in Sind, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may³ notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death

B — Sentences which may be passed by Courts of Various Classes

31 (1) A High Court may pass any sentence authorized by law

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass

(2) A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law, but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court⁴

(3) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years

32 (1) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely — Sentences which Magistrates may pass

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (a) Courts of President Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class | { | Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law ⁵ |
| (b) Courts of Magistrates of the second class | { | Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees |
| (c) Courts of Magistrates of the third class | { | Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, Fine not exceeding fifty rupees |

(2) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorized by law to pass

¹ These territories included at the time the Code was passed the territories which now form the North West Frontier Province

² This title now merges in that of the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh see Proclamation No 996 P, dated 22nd March 1902 Gazette of India 1902 Pt I p 223

³ For notification investing the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer being a District Magistrate with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death see Gazette of India 1899 Pt II, p 420

⁴ See s 374 *infra*

⁵ See the Indian Penal Code (Act XIV of 1860) ss 73 and 74 Genl Acts Vol I

⁶ The words "Whipping (if specially empowered)" in sub section (1) and sub section (3) were repealed by the Whipping Act 1909 (IV of 1909) General Acts Vol VI Appendix

(Part II — Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices
Chapter III — Powers of Courts)

33 (1) The Court of any Magistrate may award such terms of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorized by law in case of such default

Provided that—

- (a) the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code
- (b) in any case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall not exceed one fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine

(2) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32

34. The Court of a Magistrate specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years

35. (1) When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict, such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct, unless the Court directs that such punishments shall run concurrently

(2) In the case of consecutive sentences, it shall not be necessary for the Court by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court

Provided as follows —

- (a) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years
- (b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict

Power of
Magistrates
to sentence
to imprison-
ment in de-
fault of fine.
Provido as to
certain cases.

Higher powers
of certain
District
Magistrates

Sentence in
cases of con-
viction of
several
offences at
one trial

Maximum
term of
punishment

(Part II.—*Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices*
Chapter III—*Powers of Courts.*)

(3) For the purpose of appeal, aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence

Explanation—Separable offences which come within the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code¹ are not distinct offences within the meaning of this section

Illustration

A breaks into a house with intent to commit theft and steals property therein A has not committed distinct offences

C—Ordinary and additional Powers

36. All District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes, have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers"

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Sub-divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government

D—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers

39. (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Local Government may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office or classes of officials generally by their official titles

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered²

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout

¹ General Acts, Vol I

R nal Justice
 (1) rates in (1)
 P 67, (2) the
 ommissioner
 ge Gazette

*(Part II—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices
Chapter III—Powers of Courts Part III—General Provisions
Chapter IV—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police
and Persons making Arrests)*

officers
transferred

any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature, within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall unless the Local Government otherwise directs or has otherwise directed continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred

Powers may
be cancelled

41 (1) The Local Government may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it

(2) Any powers conferred by the District Magistrate⁶ may be withdrawn by the District Magistrate

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER IV

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS

Public when
to assist
Magistrates
and police

42 Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the presidency towns,—

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police-officer is authorized to arrest

(b) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace, or in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway canal, telegraph or public property

Aid to person,
other than
police-officer
executing
warrant

43 When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant

Public to give
information
of certain
offences

44 (1) Every person whether within or without the presidency towns aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter IV—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police, and Persons making Arrests)

393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of such commission or intention

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.

145. (1) Every village-headman, village accountant, village-watch-Village head men, account ants, land holders and others bound to report certain matters.man, village police officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watchman or police officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent,

(b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender,

(c) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non bailable offence or any offence punishable under section 143 144 145 147 or 148 of the Indian Penal Code;²

(d) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances,

(e) the commission of or intention to commit at any place out of British India near such village any act which, if committed in British India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code,² namely, 302, 304, 382, 392 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460,

(f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the

¹ This section does not apply to areas in which the Burma Village Act, 1907 (Bur Act VI of 1907) is in force *see s. 7 (*)* of that Act

² General Acts, Vol. I

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter V—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking)

prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Local Government, has directed him to communicate information.

(2) In this section—

(i) "village" includes village lands, and

(ii) the expression "proclaimed offender" includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Governor General in Council in any part of India in respect of any act which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code,¹ namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460

Appointment of village headmen by District Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section

(3) Subject to rules² in this behalf to be made by the Local Government, the District Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be village headmen for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law

CHAPTER V

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING

A—Arrest generally

Arrest law made

46 (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action

Resisting endeavour to arrest

(2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with transportation for life³

Search of place entered by person

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to

¹ Code of Criminal Procedure

² Ben.

³ Crim.

N. V. Code and s. 3 *supra*

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter V—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking)

be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein

48 If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47 it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police officer to enter such place and search therein, and in order to effect an entrance into such place to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance

Provided that if any such place is an apartment in the occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom does not appear in public such person or police officer shall, before entering such apartment give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it

49 Any police officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest is detained therein

50 The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape

51 Whenever a person is arrested by a police officer under a warrant which does not provide for the giving of bail or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant or by a private person under a warrant and cannot legally be admitted to bail or is unable to furnish bail

the officer, making the arrest or when the arrest is made by a private person, the police officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person and place in safe custody all articles other than necessary wearing apparel, found upon him

¹ For penalty for unwarrantable personal violence by a police officer to a person in his custody see s 29 of the Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) General Acts Vol I

² As to disposal of such property see s 523 *infra*

(Part III —General Provisions Chapter I —Of Arrest, Escape and Retaliation)

Mode of
searching
women
Power to
seize offen-
sive weapons

52 Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency

53 The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested

B—Arrest without Warrant

When police
may arrest
without war-
rant

54 (1) Any police officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

first, any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned,

secondly, any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person any implement of house breaking,

thirdly any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government

fourthly any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing

fifthly any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody

sixthly any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy or of belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and being illegally absent from that service

seventhly, any person who has been concerned in or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any act committed at any place out of British India which if committed in British India would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act 1881¹ or otherwise liable to be^{14 A} apprehended or detained in custody in British India and c 6

{Part III—General Provisions Chapter V—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking }

'cightly, any released convict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565, sub-section (3)

(2) This section applies also to the police in the town #2 of Calcutta

* * * 55. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested— Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.

(a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence, or

(b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, or

(c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury

(2) This section applies also to the police in the town #2 of Calcutta

* * * 56 (1) When any officer in charge of a police-station requires any Procedure officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than n officer his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence or other subordinate to arrest cause for which the arrest is to be made without warrant

¹ For some other cases in which the police may arrest without warrant see Wigley's Index of Indian Statutes title Criminal Procedure Arrest, Escape and Retaking, and the following Acts —

the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878)	s 63	General Acts Vol II,
the " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	General Acts, Vol VI
the " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1 1883) s 82 Bur Code
the " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	3 General Acts Vol III
the " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	of 1891) ss 61 and 63 P and N W
Code		
of Bor		
Code		

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking)

(2) This section applies also to the police in the town *¹ of Calcutta
* * *

Refusal to
give name
and resi-
dence.

257. (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained

(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, to appear before a Magistrate if so required

Provided that, if such person is not resident in British India, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in British India

(3) Should the true name and residence of such person not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or, if so required, to furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction

Pursuit of
offenders into
other juris-
dictions

Arrest by
private
persons.

Procedure on
such arrest

58 A police officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this Chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India

59. (1) Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender,

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person to the nearest police station

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once released

¹ The letter "s" and the words "and Bombay" were repealed by s 2 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bomb Act IV of 1902), Bomb Code

² As to power of detention by officer in charge of a police station in Upper Burma see Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1892), Bur Code, s 57 (2) and (3) and ss 60 to 63 apply in cases of arrest under s 4 of the Burma Highways Act, 1907 (Bur Act V of 1907)

³ C/s 38 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 (III of 1901), P and N W. Code

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter V—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking)

- ¹60. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police station
- ²61 No police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court
- ³62 Officers in charge of police stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub divisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise
- ⁴63 No person who has been arrested by a police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate
- ⁵64 When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail,⁶ commit the offender to custody
- ⁷65 Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant
- ⁸66 If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued, may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India
- ⁹67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police officer having authority to arrest

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police station

Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty four hours

Police to report apprehensions

Discharge of person apprehended

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate

Power on escape, to pursue and retake

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrest under section 66

¹ See note to s 57 *supra*
² As to power of detention by officer in charge of police station in (1) Upper Burma see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1897 (V of 1897) Bur Code, and (2) British Baluchistan see s 7 (f) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation 1896 (XIII of 1896) Bal Code
³ See Chapter XXXIX, *infra*.

(Part III —General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance)

CHAPTER VI

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE

A —Summons

Form of
summons.

68. (1) Every summons¹ issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such ²other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct

Summons by
whom served

(2) Such summons shall be served by a police-officer, or, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant

(3) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay

Summons
how served

69. (1) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons

Signature of
receipt for
summons

(2) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate

(3) Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation or by registered post letter addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in British India. In such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post

Service when
person
summoned
cannot be
found

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a presidency town, with his servant residing with him, and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate

Procedure
when service
cannot be
effected as
before
provided.

71. If service in the manner mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served

¹ For forms, see Sch. V, Forms I and XXXI, *infra*

² For other officers in Ajmer Merwara see Aj. R. and O. As to summons issued by Honorary Magistrates, Rangoon, see Burma Gazette, 1909, Pt IV, p 477

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VI—Of Processes to compel Appearance)

72 (1) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed, and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court under his signature with the endorsement required by that section

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company

(2) Such signature shall be evidence of due service

73 When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served

Service of summons outside local limits

74 (1) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit purporting to be made before a Magistrate that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left shall be admissible in evidence and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved

Proof of service in such cases and when serving officer not present

(2) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court

B - Warrant of Arrest 1

75. (1) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing signed by the presiding officer or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench and shall bear the seal of the Court

Form of warrant of arrest

(2) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed

Continuance of warrant of arrest

76 (1) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody

Court may direct security to be taken

¹ These provisions apply to warrants issued under s 10 of the Upper Burma Puby Regulation 1897 (VII of 1897), see sub sec (2) of that section Bur Code

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI—Of Processes to compel Appearance.)

(2) The endorsement¹ shall state—

(a) The number of sureties;

(b) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued, are to be respectively bound, and

(c) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

(d) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court

77. (1) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed, but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same

(2) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them

78. (1) A District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or sub division for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit

(2) Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued, is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge

(3) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

79. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed

80. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant

81. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India

¹ For forms, see Sch V, Form II

Recogniz-
ance to be
forwarded
Warrants to
whom
directed

Warrants to
several
persons
Warrant may
be directed to
landholders,
etc

Warrant
directed to
police officer

Notification
of substance
of warrant

Person
arrested to be
brought
before Court
without
delay
Where
warrant may
be executed

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VI—Of Processes to compel Appearance)

83. (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police in a presidency town within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed

Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction

(2) The Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon and, if practicable, cause it to be executed in manner hereinbefore provided within the local limits of his jurisdiction

84. (1) When a warrant directed to a police officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed

Warrant directed to police officer for execution outside jurisdiction

(2) Such Magistrate or police officer shall endorse his name thereon and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, will prevent such execution, the police officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it

(4) This section applies also to the police in the town * of Calcutta

* * *

185 When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest or is nearer than the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police in a presidency town within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued

186 (1) Such Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by

Procedure by Magistrate before whom

¹ Sub sec. (*) of this section and ss 85 86 and 155 so far as they apply to the police in the Town of Bombay have been repealed by the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom Act IV of 1902)—see s. 2 (1) of that Act Bom Code

² The letter 's' and the words "and Bombay" were repealed by s. 2 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom. Act IV of 1902), *ibid*

(Part III —General Provisions (Chapter VI —Of Processes to compel Appearance)

per on
arrested is
brought

the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court

Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate District Superintendent or Commissioner or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction the Magistrate, District Superintendent or Commissioner shall take such bail or security,¹ as the case may be and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police officer from taking security under section 76

C —Proclamation and Attachment

Proclamation
for person
absconding

87 (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed such Court may publish a written proclamation² requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows —

- (a) It shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides
- (b) It shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village and
- (c) A copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court house

(3) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with and that the proclamation was published on such day

Attachment
of property
of person
absconding

88 (1) The Court issuing a proclamation under section 87 may at any time order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, or both belonging to the proclaimed person

(2) Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made and it shall

¹ See Sch. V, Form III *infra*.

² See Sch. V Forms IV and V *infra*

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VI—Of Processes to compel Appearance)

authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose district such property is situate

(3) If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

- (a) By seizure, or
- (b) By the appointment of a receiver, or
- (c) By an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf, or
- (d) By all or any two of such methods as the Court thinks fit

(4) If the property ordered to be attached is immovable, the attachment under this section shall in the case of land paying revenue to Government be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate and in all other cases—

- (e) By taking possession or
- (f) By the appointment of a receiver, or
- (g) By an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf or
- (h) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit

(5) If the property ordered to be attached consists of livestock or is of a perishable nature the Court may if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court

(6) The powers duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure *

(7) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit

89 If within two years from the date of the attachment, any per

Restoration
of attached
property

* See now the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Act V of 1908) General Acts Vol. VI

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VI—Of Processes to compel Appearance)

son whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government, under sub-section (7) of section 88, appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, or the Court to which such Court is subordinate, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him

D—Other Rules regarding Processes

Issue of
warrant in
lieu of or in
addition to,
summons

90 A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant¹ for his arrest—

(a) If, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons, or

(b) If at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure

Power to
take bond for
appearance

91 When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant, is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his appearance in such Court

Arrest on
reach of
bond for
appearance.

92 When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court, does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him

Provisions of
this Chapter
generally
applicable
to summonses
and warrants
of arrests

93 The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code

¹ See Sch V, Form VII, *infra*

(Part III —General Provisions. Chapter VII—Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined)

CHAPTER VII

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED

A —Summons to produce

94. (1) Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a police-station considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order

Summons to produce document or other thing

(2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he causes such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,¹ sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document or any parcel or thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities

95. (1) If any document, parcel or thing in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document, parcel or thing to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs

Procedure as to letters and telegrams

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, parcel or thing pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court

¹ General Acts, Vol. II

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VII—Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined)

B—Search-warrants ¹

When search-warrant may be issued

96. (1) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, sub section (1), has been or might be addressed, will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed, may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities

Power to restrict warrant

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend, and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified

Search of houses suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents etc

98 (1) If a District Magistrate, Sub divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

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sec 1

sec 2

(3) 1

Code

(VI

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VII—Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined)

he may by his warrant¹ authorize any police officer above the rank of a constable—

- (a) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and
- (b) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and
- (c) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and
- (d) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and
- (e) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to—

- (a) counterfeit coin,
- (b) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and
- (c) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin.

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply respectively to—

- (a) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889,² or brought into British India in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878,³

¹ See Sch. V Form IX 12/98

² General Acts Vol. IV

³ General Acts Vol. II

(Part III —General Provisions Chapter VII —Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined)

(b) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into British India or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(c) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction

99 When, in the execution of a search warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made, are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions herein after contained shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court

C —Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined

Search for persons wrongfully confined

100 If any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Sub divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper

D —General Provisions relating to Searches

Direction etc., of search warrants.

101 The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall so far as may be apply to all search warrants issued under section 96 section 98 or section 100

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search

102 (1) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this Chapter is closed any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant and on production of the warrant allow him free ingress thereto and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein

(2) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48

(3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be

(Part III—General Provisions Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined Part IV—Prevention of Offences Chapter VIII—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour)

made, such person may be searched. If such person is a woman, the directions of section 52 shall be observed.

103. (1) Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses

(2) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses, but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(3) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

Occupant of place searched may attend

(4) When any person is searched under section 102, sub section (3), a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person at his request.

E—Miscellaneous

104 Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code.

Power to impound document etc., produced Magistrate may direct search in his presence

105 Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search warrant.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES

CHAPTER VIII¹

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

1—Security for Keeping the Peace on Conviction

106 (1) Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other

Security for keeping the peace on conviction

¹ Secs. 20 to 26 of the Sindh Frontier Regulation 1872 (III of 1872) Bom. Code are to be read with and construed as part of this Chapter—see s. 27 of that Regulation and s. 3 *supra*.

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offence involving a breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond¹ for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix

(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void

(3) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision

B—Security for keeping the Peace in other Cases and security for Good Behaviour

Security for
keeping the
peace in
other cases

107 (1) Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or disturb the public tranquillity, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix

(2) Proceedings shall not be taken under this section unless either the person informed against or the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and no proceedings shall be taken before any Magistrate other than a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate unless both the person informed against and the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, are within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction

Procedure of
Magistrate

(3) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under sub section

¹ See Sch V Form V *infra*

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(1) has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, and that such breach of the peace or disturbance cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate may, after recording his reasons, issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case, together with a copy of his reasons

not empowered to act under sub-section (1)

(4) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed

108 Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of,—

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter

- (a) any seditious matter that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code,¹ or
- (b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or
- (c) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix

No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, or printed or published in conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867,² except by the order or under the authority of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf

¹ General Acts, Vol. I

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Security for
good beha-
viour from
vagrants and
suspected
persons

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

- (a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence, or
- (b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix

Security for
good beha-
viour for
habitual
offenders

110 Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Sub divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

- (a) is by habit a robber, house breaker or thief, or
- (b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or
- (c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or
- (d) habitually commits mischief, extortion or cheating or counterfeiting coin, currency notes or stamps, or attempts so to do, or
- (e) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace, or
- (f) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix ¹

¹ In Burma (excepting the Shan States) on receipt of information that a person earns his livelihood wholly or in part by unlawful gaming or by promoting or assisting in the promotion of unlawful gaming such person may be dealt with as if the information received about him were of the description mentioned in this section—see s 17 of the Burma Gambling Act 1899 (Bur Act I of 1899) Bur Code

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111 The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European Proviso as to British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European European Vagrancy Act, 1874 ¹ vagrants.

112 When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 108, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show Order to be made cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character, and class of sureties (if any) required

113 If the person in respect of whom such order is made is Procedure in respect of person present in Court present in Court, it shall be read over to him or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him

114 If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall Summons or warrant in case of person not so present issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is, to bring him before the Court

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest

115 Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112 and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same

116 The Magistrate may if he sees sufficient cause dispense with Power to dispense with personal attendance the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace and may permit him to appear by a pleader

¹ General Acts Vol II

² Sec 112 113 115 and 117 do not apply to an enquiry under s. 22 of the Sindh Frontier Regulation 1892 (III of 1892) Bom. Code or under s. 42 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 (III of 1901) Punj. Code

³ Sec 112 to 125 apply to all cases requiring security for good behaviour under the Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulations 1897 (IX of 1897)—see s. 5 (*) Bur. Code and under s. 6 of the Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation 1873 (VII of 1873) Punj. Code

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Inquiry as to truth of information

¹, ²117. (1) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which action has been taken, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary

(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in summons cases, and, where the order requires security for good behaviour in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in warrant cases, except that no charge need be framed

(3) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise

(4) Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think just

Order to give security

¹118 (1) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly

Provided—

first, that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112

secondly, that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive

thirdly, that, when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties

Ducharge of person informed against.

¹119 If, on an inquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as

¹ See the second footnote under s 112 *supra*

² See the first footnote under s 112 *supra*

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the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made, should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him

C—Proceedings in all Cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security

¹120. (1) If any person, in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118, is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence Commence ment of period for which security is required

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date

²121 The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond Contents of bond

³122 A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this Chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person Power to reject surety

⁴123 (1) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned be committed to prison,⁵ or, if he is already in prison be detained in prison⁶ until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security⁷ to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it Imprisonment in default of security

(2) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Sessions Judge or, if such Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate pending the orders of the High Court and the proceedings shall be laid as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session

¹ See the second footnote under s. 112 *supra*.
Sections 120 to 126 have been declared to apply to the security required under s. 31A of the Rangoon Police Act 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899) Bur. Code

² See Sch. V, Forms XIII and XIV *infra*

³ As to punishment for escaping or attempting to escape see s. 224 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) General Acts Vol. I

⁴ See Sch. V, Form XV, *infra*

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(3) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years

(4) If the security is tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order, and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs

¹124 (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may (unless the order has been made by some Court superior to his own) make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required

(3) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without hazard to the community such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged "

¹125 The Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this Chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court

Kind of imprisonment

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace or good behaviour

¹ See the second footnote under s 112 *supra*

² See Sch V, Form XV *infra*

³ See note to s 120 *supra*

(Part IV—Prevention of Offences Chapter VIII—Of Security for Keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour Chapter IX—Unlawful Assemblies)

126 (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate Sub divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this Chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction Discharge of sureties

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him

(3) When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121 122 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118 as the case may be

CHAPTER IX²

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

127 (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or police officer

(2) This section applies also to the police in the town³ of Calcutta

128 If upon being so commanded any such assembly does not disperse or if without being so commanded it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police station whether within or without the presidency towns may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act 1894⁴ and acting as such for the purpose of dispersing Use of civil force to disperse

¹ See note to s. 120 *supra*

² The whole of this Chapter so far as it applies to the City of Bombay is repealed by the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom. Act IV of 1902)—see s. 2 (1) and Schedule

³ The letter "a" and the words "and Bombay" were repealed by s. 2 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom. Act IV of 1902 Bom. Code)

⁴ General Acts Vol. II

such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law

Use of military force

129 If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly

130 (1) When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act 1869,¹ to disperse ~~xx~~ of such assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit but in so doing he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons

Power of commissioned military officers to disperse assembly

131 When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law but if while he is acting under this section it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate he shall do so and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this Chapter

132 No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under this Chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and—

- (a) no Magistrate or police officer acting under this Chapter in good faith
- (b) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,
- (c) no person doing any act in good faith in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130 and
- (d) no inferior officer or soldier or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC NUISANCES

133 (1) Whenever a District Magistrate,¹ or Sub divisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a police report or other information, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit, Conditional order for removal of nuisance

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order² requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise or owning, possessing or controlling such building substance tank well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

- to remove such obstruction or nuisance, or
- to suppress or remove such trade or occupation or
- to remove such goods or merchandise, or
- to prevent or stop the construction of such building or
- to remove, repair or support it or
- to alter the disposal of such substance or

¹ The powers of a District Magistrate under this section may be conferred on Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces and thereupon the provisions of ss 133 to 142 both in force with a modification in s. 133 apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of the powers so conferred—see the Central Provinces Municipal Act 1903 (XXI of 1903), s. 107 C P Code

² See Sch A Form XXI *infra*

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to fence such tank, well or excavation as the case may be, or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided

(2) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court

Explanation—A public place includes also property belonging to the State camping grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes

Service or
notification
of order

134 (1) The order shall if practicable be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons

(2) If such order cannot be so served it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person

135 The person against whom such order is made shall—

(a) perform within the time specified in the order the act directed thereby or

(b) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper

Person to
whom order
is addressed
to obey or
show cause
or claim
jury

136 If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135 he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and the order shall be made absolute

137 (1) If he appears and shows cause against the order the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter as in a summons case

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied the order shall be made absolute

138 (1) On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(a) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one

Consequence
of his failing
to do so

Procedure
where he
appears to
show cause

Procedure
where he
claims jury

half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant,

(b) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit, and

(c) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict

(2) The time so fixed may, for good cause shown be extended by the Magistrate

139 (1) If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any) Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable

(2) In other cases no further proceedings shall be taken under this Chapter

140 (1) When an order has been made absolute under section 136, Procedure on order being made absolute
section 137 or section 139 the Magistrate shall give notice¹ of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code²

(2) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found Consequences of disobedience to order

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section

141 If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140 Procedure on failure to appoint jury or on return of verdict

142 (1) If a Magistrate making an order under section 123 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public he may, whether a jury is to be, Injunction when in power

¹ See Sch. A Form XVIII *infra*

² General Acts Vol. I

(Part II — Prevention of Offences Chapter X — Public Nuisances
Chapter XI — Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or
apprehended Danger)

or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction¹ to the person against whom the order was made, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury pending the determination of the matter

(2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section

143 A District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order² any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance as defined in the Indian Penal Code³ or any special or local law

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance

CHAPTER XI

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF NUISANCE OR APPREHENDED DANGER

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger

144 (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Sub divisional Magistrate or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order⁴ stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray

(2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*

¹ See Sch V Form XX *infra*

² See Sch V Form XX *infra*

³ General Act Vol I

⁴ See Sch V, Form XXI *infra*

(Part IV—Prevention of Offences Chapter XII—Disputes as to Immoveable Property)

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place

(4) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor in office

(5) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof, unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs¹

CHAPTER VII

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

145 (1) Whenever a District Magistrate, Sub divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute

Procedure where dispute concerning land, etc., is likely to cause breach of peace

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes buildings markets fisheries crops or other produce of land and the rents or profits of any such property

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons upon such person or persons as the Magistrate may direct and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute

(4) The Magistrate shall then without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute peruse the statements so put in hear the parties receive the evidence produced by them respectively consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and,

Inquiry as to Possession

¹ For instances of notifications directing certain orders to be made permanent (1) in Madras see Mad P. and O. (7) in the United Provinces see United Provinces Gazette, 1902 Pt. I p. 237

(Part IV — Prevention of Offences Chapter XII — Disputes as to Immoveable Property)

if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was at the date of the order before mentioned in such possession of the said subject

Provided that, if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has within two months next before the date of such order been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date

Provided also, that, if the Magistrate considers the case one of emergency, he may at any time attach the subject of dispute, pending his decision under this section

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend, or any other person interested, from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed, and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed but subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate under subsection (1) shall be final

(6) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties was in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order¹ declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction²

(7) Proceedings under this section shall not abate by reason only of the death of any of the parties thereto

146 (1) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties was then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach¹ it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof

(2) When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure³

147 Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way or other easement over the same) within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter in manner provided by section 145, and may, if it appears

¹ See Sch. V Form XXIII *infra*

² For limitation of suits to recover possession of such property see the Indian Limitation Act 1903 (IX of 1903) Sch I Art 47 General Acts Vol VI

³ See now the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) General Acts Vol VI

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted

Power to attach subject of dispute

Disputes concerning easements, etc

(Part IV—Prevention of Offences Chapter XII—Disputes as to Immoveable Property Chapter XIII—Preventive Action of the Police)

to him that such right exists, make an order¹ permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done, or claiming that such thing may be done, obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exercisable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry, or, where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or occasions before such institution

148 (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of Local this Chapter, any District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate may inquiry depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding Order as to under this Chapter for witnesses, or pleaders fees or both the Magis costs. strate passing a decision under section 145 section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding and whether in whole or in part or proportion All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines

CHAPTER XIII

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE

149 Every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any cognizable offence

150 Every police officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police officer to whom he is subordinate and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence

¹ See S. 111 and XXIV infra

(Part IV—Prevention of Offences Chapter VIII—Preventive Action of the Police Part I—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate Chapter VII)

Arrest to prevent such offences

151 A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person so designing if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented

Prevent on of injury to public property

152 A police officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable or the removal or injury of any public land mark or buoy or other mark used for navigation

Inspection of weights and measures

153 (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may without a warrant enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights measures or instruments for weighing which are false

(2) If he finds in such place any weights measures or instruments for weighing which are false he may seize the same and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE

CHAPTER XIV

Information in cognizable cases.

154 Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction and be read over to the informant and every such information whether given in writing or reduced to writing as afore said shall be signed by the person giving it and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf

Information in non-cognizable cases

155 (1) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non cognizable offence he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate

(Part V—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate,
Chapter XIV)

(2) No police officer shall investigate a non cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate

Investigation into non cognizable cases.

(3) Any police officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police station may exercise in a cognizable case

156 (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial

Investigation into cognizable cases.

(2) No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate

(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above-mentioned

157 (1) If from information received or otherwise an officer in charge of a police station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

Provided as follows —

(a) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot

Where local investigation is required.

(b) if it appears to the officer in charge of a police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case

Where police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the provision to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section

(Part V—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.
Chapter XIV)

Reports under section 157 how submitted

158 (1) Every report sent in a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry

159 Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may direct an investigation or, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses

160 Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and such person shall attend as so required

Examination of witnesses by police.

161 (1) Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

162 (1) No statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter shall, if taken down in writing, be signed by the person making it, nor shall such writing be used as evidence. Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused refer to such writing, and may then if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872¹

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of section 32, clause (1), of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

1 of

(Part V—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate
Chapter XIV)

163 (1) No police officer or other person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,¹ section 24 No inducement to be offered

(2) But no police officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this Chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will

164 (1) Every Magistrate not being a police officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial Power to record statements and confessions.

(2) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners herein after prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and such statements or confessions shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried

(3) No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily and, when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect —

“I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him

(Signed) A B,
Magistrate”

Explanation—It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case

165 (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police station, or a police-officer making an investigation considers that the production of any document or thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not or would not produce such document or thing according to the directions of the summons or order, or when such document or thing is not known to be in the possession of any

¹ General Act No. 1

(Part V—*Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate*
Chapter XIV)

person such officer may search or cause search to be made for the same in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached

(2) Such officer shall if practicable conduct the search in person

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing specifying the document or thing for which search is to be made and the place to be searched and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search warrants¹ shall so far as may be apply to a search made under this section

When officer
in charge of
police station
may require
another to
issue each
warrant

166 (1) An officer in charge of a police station may require an officer in charge of another police station whether in the same or a different district to cause a search to be made in any place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station

(2) Such officer on being so required shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165 and shall forward the thing found if any to the officer at whose request the search was made

Proceed to
when investi-
gation can
not be com-
pleted in
twenty four
hours

167 (1) Whenever it appears that any investigation under this Chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty four hours fixed by section 61 and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded the officer in charge of the police station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case and shall at the same time forward the accused (if any) to such Magistrate

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case from time to time authorize the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction

(3) A Magistrate authorizing under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing

(4) If such order is given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate he shall forward a copy of his

¹ See ss 96 to 99 *supra*

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Chapter VII)

order, with his reasons for making it to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate

168 When any subordinate police officer has made any investigation under this Chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police station

Report of
investigation
by subordi-
nate police
officer
Release of
accused when
evidence
deficient

169 If, upon an investigation under this Chapter it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate such officer shall if such person is in custody release him on his executing a bond¹ with or without sureties as such officer may direct, to appear if and when so required before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial

170 (1) If upon an investigation under this Chapter it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial or if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security shall take security¹ from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed

Case to be
sent to Magis-
trate when
evidence is
sufficient

(2) When the officer in charge of a police station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond¹ to appear before the Magistrate as thereby directed and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused

(3) If the Court of the District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate is mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial provided reasonable notice of such reference is given to such complainant or persons

(4) The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if security for his appearance has been taken,

¹ See Sch V, Forms XXX and XXXI respectively

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Chapter XIV)

or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report

Complainants
and witnesses
not to be
required to
accompany
police officer

171 No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police officer,

Complainants
and witnesses
not to be sub-
jected to
restraint

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond

Recusant
complainant
or witness
may be for-
warded in
custody

Provided that if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170 the officer in charge of the police station may forward him in custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond or until the hearing of the case is completed

Diary of pro-
ceedings in
investigation

172 (1) Every police officer making an investigation under this Chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court but if they are used by the police-officer who made them, to refresh his memory or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police officer, the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,¹ section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply

Report of
police-officer

173 (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who

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appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties

(2) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police station to make further investigation

(3) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit

¹ 174 (1) The officer in charge of a police station or some other police officer specially empowered² by the Local Government in that behalf on receiving information that a person—

Police to inquire and report on suicide, etc.

(a) has committed suicide, or

(b) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Sub divisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted

(2) The report shall be signed by such police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Sub divisional Magistrate

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police officer considers it expedient so to do, he

¹ For form in which ss 174 to 176 should be read in their application to the area comprising original civil jurisdiction of the High Court see the Criminal Procedure Code Act 1899 (V of 1899) as amended by the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 1903)
² is police-officers under this section in—
 Ind 3, 1909 Pt II p 721

(*) Bengal see Ben R and O

(*) Bombay, see Bombay Government Gazette 1909 Pt I p 1135

(*) Madras see Mad R and O

(*) United Provinces see United Provinces Gazette 1904 Pt I p 707

(Part V—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate
Chapter XIV)

shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other qualified medical man¹ appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorized to hold inquests.

(5) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate especially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

175 (1) A police-officer proceeding under section 174 may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

176 (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (2), any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the police officer, and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

(2) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.²

¹ For medical men appointed in Ajmer Merwara see A. J. R. and O.

² A similar power is entrusted to the Coroners of Calcutta and Bombay. See the Coroners Act 1871 (14 of 1871), s. 11 Ben Code, Bom Code.

lower to
summon
persons

Inquiry by
Magistrate
into cause of
death.

Power to
disinter
corpses

(Part I I —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XV —Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials)

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS

CHAPTER XV

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

A —Place of Inquiry or Trial

- 177** Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed
- 178** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct¹ that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division
- Provided that such direction is not repugnant to any direction previously issued by the High Court under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,² or under this Code, section 526
- 179** When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial
Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions
Accused triable in district where act is done or where consequence ensues

Illustrations

(a) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried by X or Z.

jurisdiction of Court X and is during Court X, and during ten days more Z unable in the local limits of the is ordinary pursuits. The offence of

The offence of causing A's death may be inquired into and tried in Poona

¹ For direction that all cases in which railway officials are committed for trial in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar may be tried in the sessions division of Cachar see Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette 1907, notification No 5590 J, dated 30th December

² Coll Stat Vol I

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.)

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done

Illustrations

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrong ful concealing or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, etc

181. (1) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust

(2) The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained by the accused person, or the offence was committed

Stealing

(3) The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who received or retained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Kidnapping and abduction

(4) The offence of kidnapping or abduction may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person kidnapped or abducted was kidnapped or abducted or was conveyed or concealed or detained.

Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain or not in one district only or where offence is continuing or consists of several acts

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183 An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage

184 All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways¹ Telegraphs,² the Post office³ or Arms and Ammunition⁴ may be inquired into or tried in a presidency town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not

Offences against Rail way, Tele graph Post Office and

Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town

185. (1) Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any High Court offence should under the preceding provisions of this Chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within the local limits of whose appellate jurisdiction the offender actually is, may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

186 (1) When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub divisional Magistrate, or if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive) or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

(2) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

¹ See the Indian Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890) General Acts Vol IV

* See the Indian Railways Act 1900 (No. 1 of 1900), Chapter VIII, Vol. IV

³ See the

* See the Vol II

* Sub sec " " " " = ma Courts Act 1900 (VI)

of 1900) see s. 43 and the second schedule.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XV—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials)

Procedure where warrant issued by subordinate Magistrate

187 (1) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District or Sub divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police officer executing such warrant or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

(2) If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186 such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

Ability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India

188 When a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of British India, or when any British subject commits an offence in the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India, or

when a servant of the Queen (whether a British subject or not) commits an offence in the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India, he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found.

Political Agents to certify fitness of inquiry into charge

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there is one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion the charge ought to be inquired into in British India, and where there is no Political Agent the sanction of the Local Government shall be required.

Provided, also, that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879¹ in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence

189 Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

¹ Now repealed by the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (XX of 1903) infra

(Part I I—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XV—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.)

B—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

190. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates

(a) Upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence,

(b) Upon a police-report of such facts,

(c) Upon information received from any person other than a police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed

(2) The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders¹ of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under sub-section (1), clause (a) or clause (b), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial

(3) The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under sub-section (1), clause (c), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), clause (c), of the preceding section, the accused shall, before any evidence is taken, be informed that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court, and if the accused, or any of the accused if there be more than one, objects to being tried by such Magistrate, the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be committed to the Court of Session or transferred to another Magistrate

Transfer of commitment on application of accused.

192. (1) Any Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial, to any Magistrate subordinate to him

Transfer of cases by Magistrate

(2) Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his district who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial, and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly

193. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session² shall take

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session

¹ For notification in Ajmer Merwara see Aj. R. and O.

² For notification empowering a Sub-divisional Magistrate under this section in Eastern Bengal and Assam in cases arising on railways as defined in s. 3 (4) of Act IX of 1890 (General Act No. 10 of 1890).

As to procedure in Criminal Justice—
(2) British India 1896, Bal. Code
European British
arts XVII and 21, respectively

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XV—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials)

cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf

(2) Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order may direct them to try, or, in the case of Assistant Sessions Judges, as the Sessions Judge of the division, by general or special order, may make over to them for trial

Cognizance of
offences by
High Court

194 (1) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,¹ or any other provision of this Code

Information
by Advocate
General

(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Code contained, the Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England

(b) Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in the case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney General so far as the circumstances of the case and the practice and procedure of the said High Court will admit

(c) All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India

(d) The High Court may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section

Prosecution
for contempt
of law
Authority of
Judicial
servants
Prosecution
for certain
offences
against
public justice

195 (1) No Court shall take cognizance—

(a) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code² except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned or some public servant to whom he is subordinate,

(b) of any offence punishable under section 193 194 195 196, 199, 200 205 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 223 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in or in rule

¹ Coll Stat Vol I

² General Acts Vol I

Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XV—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials)

tion to any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate,

- (c).of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence

(2) In clauses (b) and (c) of sub section (1) the term " Court " means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar or Sub Registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1877¹

(3) The provisions of sub section (1), with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them

(4) The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed

Nature of sanction necessary

(5) When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts

(6) Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate, and no sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given provided that the High Court may, for good cause shown extend the time

(7) For the purposes of this section every Court shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie, that is to say—

- (a) where such appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate,
- b) where such appeals lie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed,

¹ See now the Indian Registration Act 1908 (XXI of 1908) General Acts Vol VI

(Part VI — *Proceedings in Prosecutions* Chapter XV — *Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials* Chapter XVI. — *Of Complaints to Magistrates*)

(c) where no appeal lies, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the principal Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such first mentioned Court is situate

Prosecution for offences against the State.

196 No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code¹ (except section 127), or punishable under section 108A, or section 153A, or section 294A, or section 505 of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants

197. (1) When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government

Power of Government as to prosecution

(2) Such Government may determine the person by whom, the manner in which, the offence or offences for which, the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held

Prosecution for breach of contract of matrimony and offences against marriage

198 No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code¹ or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence

Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman

199 No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed

CHAPTER XVI

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES

200. Subject to the provisions of section 476, a Magistrate taking

Examination

¹ General Acts Vol I

(Part VI —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XVI —Of Complaints to Magistrates)

cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate

Provided as follows —

- (a) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192,
- (b) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing, but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing,
- (c) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant

201 (1) If the complaint has been made in writing to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the case he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case

(2) If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the complainant to the proper Court

202 (1) If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorize in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class is not satisfied as to the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance he may when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate or by a police-officer, or by such other person not being a Magistrate or police officer as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint

Postponement of issue of process.

(2) If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XVI—Of Complaints to Magistrates Chapter XVII—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates Chapter XVIII—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court)

(3) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay

Dismissal of
complaint.

203 The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred, may dismiss the complaint, if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202 there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. In such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.

CHAPTER XVII

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES

Issue of
process.

204 (1) If in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding and the case appears to be one in which according to the fourth column of the second schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or (if he has not jurisdiction himself) some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

(3) When by any law for the time being in force any process fees or other fees are payable no process shall be issued until the fees are paid, and if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Magistrate
may dispense
with personal
attendance
of accused

205 (1) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion at any stage of the proceedings direct the personal attendance of the accused and if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT

Power to
commit for
trial

206 (1) Subject to the provision of section 443 any Presidency Magistrate District Magistrate Sub divisional Magistrate or Magistrate

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XIII—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court)

of the first class or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

(2) But save as herein otherwise provided no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

207 The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court or in the opinion of the Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court.

208 (1) The Magistrate shall when the accused appears or is brought before him proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused or a may be called for by the Magistrate.

(2) The accused shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution and in such case the prosecutor may re-examine them.

(3) If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing the Magistrate shall issue such process unless for reasons to be recorded he deems it unnecessary to do so.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presiding Magistrate to record his reasons.

209 (1) When the evidence referred to in section 208 sub-sections (1) and (2) has been taken and he has (if necessary) examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him such Magistrate shall if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial record his reasons and discharge him unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate he considers the charge to be groundless.

210 (1) When upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made the Magistrate is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial he shall if charged with a charge declare with what offence the accused is charged.

(2) As soon as the charge has been framed it shall be read explained to the accused and a copy thereof shall if he so require be given to him free of cost.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XVIII—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court)

List of witnesses for defence on trial
Further list

211 (1) The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial

(2) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time, and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.
Order of commitment

212 The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211

213 (1) When the accused, on being required to give in a list under section 211, has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment

(2) If the Magistrate, after hearing the witnesses for the defence, is satisfied that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused, he may cancel the charge and discharge the accused

Person charged cut side Presidency towns jointly with European British subject

214 If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject, who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session

Quashing commitment under section 213 or 214

215 A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate or by a Court of Session under section 477, or by a Civil or Revenue Court under section 478, can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed

216 When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed

Provided that, where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, leave such witnesses to be

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVIII—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court)

summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly

Provided, also, that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness and all other proper expenses

Refusal to
summon un-
necessary
witness
unless deposit
made

217. (1) Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be

Bond of
complainants
and
witnesses.

(2) If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be

Detention in
custody in
case of refus-
al to attend
or to execute
bond

218. (1) When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order¹ to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge,

Commitment
when to be
notified.

and shall send the charge, the record of the enquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court

Charge, etc.,
to be for-
warded to
High Court
or Court of
Session.

(2) When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record

English
translation
to be for-
warded to
High Court.

219 (1) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence

Power to
summon
supplement-
ary witnesses

(2) Such examination shall if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a

¹ See Sch. V, Form XXVII infra

(Part VI—*Proceedings in Prosecution** Chapter XVIII—*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court* Chapter XIX—*Of the Charge*)

copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost

Custody of
accused pending
trial

220 Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail,¹ commit the accused, by warrant, to custody

CHAPTER XIX

OF THE CHARGE

*Form of Charges*²

Charge to
state offence

221 (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged

Specific name
of offence
sufficient
to enable
jury to know
where offence
has no specific
name

(2) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only

(3) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged

(4) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge

What implied
in charge

(5) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case

Language of
charge

(6) In the presidency towns the charge shall be written in English, elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court

Previous conviction
on which
to be based

(7) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award³ the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed

Illustrations

- (a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A is guilty of the offence of murder as defined in the Indian Penal Code and that if it did fall within to it

* See Chapter XXXIX *infra*
* See Sch. V Form XXXVIII *infra*

³ See the Indian Penal Code (Act XIV of 1860) s. 75 General Acts Vol. I see the Whipping Act 1864 (VI of 1864) ss. 3 and 4 *ibid*. See also *infra* ss. 310, 343 and 511.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions, Chapter XIX—Of the Charge)

1860

unfairly causing
 alient to a state
 Code, and that

minimal intima-
 dation murder, or
 that he used a
 contained in the
 e must, in each

instance, be referred to in the charge

(d) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words

222. (1) The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged

Particulars
 as to time,
 place and
 person

(2) When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money, it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed, without specifying particular items or exact dates, and the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 234

Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose

When man-
 ner of com-
 mitting
 offence must
 be stated

Illustrations

(a) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected

(b) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B

(c) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false

(d) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions

(e) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B

(f) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable

Words in
 charge tal
 in sense of
 law under
 which offe
 is punisha

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.)

Effect of errors.

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustrations

(a) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set

the case, a material error

(d) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January 1882. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled and that the error was material.

Proceedings on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Illustrations

1. A is charged with the murder of C. A charge of abetting the murder of C may be added or substituted.

2. " of the Indian Penal Code¹ added

3. " stolen During the trial it counter for the purpose of added al Code¹ cannot be

Court may alter charge

227. (1) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

(2) Every such alteration or addition shall be read and explained to the accused

228 If the charge framed or alteration or addition made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration or addition has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge

229 If the new or altered or added charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary

230 If the offence stated in the new or altered or added charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded

231 Whenever a charge is altered or added to by the Court after the commencement of the trial the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration or addition, any witness who may have been examined and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material

232 (1) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit

(2) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction

Illustration

A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or attempted to use as true or genuine was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge, but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction

Joinder of charges

233 For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239

Illustration

A is accused of a theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

The offences of same kind within year may be charged together

234. (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Trials for more than one offence

(2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code¹ or of any special or local law.

XIV

Offence falling within two definitions

235. (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

A is constituted one offence but constituting which a crime is committed a different offence

(2) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(3) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code,¹ section 71.

Illustrations

to sub section (1) —

A is accused of committing offences against C, and of committing offences against B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of each of these offences.

hurt to C,
f. offences

commits in
and con

y with B

XIV

XIV

¹ 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(f) A with intent to cause injury to B falsely accuses him of having committed an offence knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.)

A is charged with having caused B to be convicted of a capital offence, and is charged with having caused B to be convicted of, offences under sections 211

of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.¹

(h) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.¹

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (a) to (h) respectively may be tried at the same time

to sub section (2)—

(i) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.¹

(j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.¹

(k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death

of the same Code

to sub section (3)—

(m) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.¹

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences

Illustrations

(a) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

(b) A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be charged in the alternative and convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.

237. (1) If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

(2) When the accused is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence, although the attempt is not separately charged.

(Part VI —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XIX —Of the Charge)

Illustration

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be) though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged

238 (1) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations

(a) A is charged in respect of criminal breach of trust entrusted to him a

Code¹ with criminal breach of trust. It appears that he did commit property but that it was not criminal breach of trust under

(b) A is charged under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code² with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

What persons may be charged jointly

239 When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately as the Court thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this Chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations

(a) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b) A is charged with theft. B is charged with the same theft. A and B may be charged and tried together for the theft.

Withdrawal of remission charges on conviction

240 When a charge containing more heads than one is framed against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution,

(Part II — Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XX — Of the Trial of Summons cases by Magistrates)

may, with the consent of the Court withdraw the remaining charge or charges or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges unless the conviction be set aside in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn

CHAPTER XX

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES

241 The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons cases

242 When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted, but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge

243 If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly

244 (1) If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court

245 (1) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may of his own motion cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal

¹ Except in the case of trials of European British subjects by District Magistrates—see s. 451 (4) *infra*

(Part II — Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XX — Of the Trial of Summons cases by Magistrates)

Sentence.

(2) If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.¹

Find ing not
lim ited
by compla nt
or summons

246 A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245 convict the accused of any offence triable under this Chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons

Non ap-
pearance of
compla nt

247 If the summons has been issued on complaint and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned the complainant does not appear the Magistrate shall notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained acquit the accused unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day

Provided that where the complainant is a public servant and his personal attendance is not required the Magistrate may dispense with his attendance and proceed with the case

With drawal
of compla nt

248 If a complainant at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this Chapter satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same and shall thereupon acquit the accused

Power to
stop proceed-
ing when no
compla nt.

249 In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint a Presidency Magistrate a Magistrate of the first class or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate any other Magistrate may for reasons to be recorded by him stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction and may thereupon release the accused

Frivolous Accusations in Summons and Warrant Cases

Frivolo u
or vexatious
accusat ions

250 (1) If in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code or upon information given to a police officer or to a Magistrate a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious the Magistrate may in his discretion by his order of discharge or acquittal direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused or to each of the accused where there are more than one such compensation not exceeding fifty rupees as the Magistrate thinks fit

¹ See S h V Form XXIX infra

(Part I I —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXX —Of the Trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates)

Provided that before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

- (a) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and
- (b) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid state in writing in his order of discharge or acquittal his reasons for awarding the compensation

(2) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under subsection (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine

Provided that if it cannot be recovered the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under subsection (1) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under subsection (2), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section

CHAPTER XVI

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES

251 The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases

252 (1) When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution

(2) The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or other wise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of

Procedure
in warrant
cases

Evidence
for prosecu-
tion

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXI—Of the Trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates)

the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon¹ to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary

Discharge of accused

253 (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which, if unrebutted would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved

254² If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made or at any previous stage of the case, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this Chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused

Plea

255 (1) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon

Defence

256 (1) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any, and, if so which, of the witnesses for the prosecution whose evidence has been taken. If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be recalled and, after cross examination and re examination (if any) they shall be discharged. The evidence of any remaining witnesses for the prosecution shall next be taken, and, after cross examination and re examination (if any) they also shall be discharged. The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused

257 (1) If the accused, after he has entered upon his defence applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness for the purpose of examination or cross examination or the production of any document or other thing the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused

¹ See Sch. V Form XXXI *infra*

² See ss 252 and 203 *supra*

(Part I I —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXI —Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates Chapter XXII —Of Summary Trials)

on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing

Provided that when the accused has cross examined or had the opportunity of cross examining any witness after the charge is framed, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the purposes of justice

(2) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court

258 (1) If in any case under this Chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal

(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law ¹

259 When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded,² the Magistrate may, in his discretion notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed discharge the accused

CHAPTER XXII

OF SUMMARY TRIALS

260 ³ (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code,—

Power to try summarily

- (a) the District Magistrate,
- (b) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government and
- (c) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and especially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government

¹ See Sch. V Form XXIX *infra*

² See s. 345 *infra*

³ As to powers of Magistrates in (1) Upper Burma see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1892) Schedule art. V Bur. Code (2) in British Baluchistan see British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation 1896 (VIII of 1896) Schedule art. 5 Bal. Code. As to summary trial of forest offences see the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) s. 65 General Acts Vol. II

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecution Chapter XXII—Of Summary Trials)

may if he or they think fit try in a summary way all or any of the following offences—

- (a) offences not punishable with death transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months,
- (b) offences relating to weights and measures under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code ¹ XLV
- (c) hurt under section 323 of the same Code
- (d) theft under section 379 380 or 381 of the same Code where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees
- (e) dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the same Code where the value of the property misappropriated does not exceed fifty rupees
- (f) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees,
- (g) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees
- (h) mischief under section 424 of the same Code
- (i) house trespass under section 448 and offence under sections 451 [453 454] 456 and 457 of the same Code
- (j) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace under section 504 and criminal intimidation under section 506 of the same Code
- (k) abetment of any of the foregoing offences
- (l) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences when such attempt is an offence
- (m) offences under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act 1871 ² 1 of 1

Provided that no case in which a Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way

(2) When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to rehear the case in manner provided by this Code

¹ General Acts Vol I

² These figures were inserted by the repealing and Amending Act 1903 (I of 1903)—see Part II of the Second Schedule *infra*

³ General Acts Vol II

(Part I I —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.)

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

(a) offences against the Indian Penal Code,¹ sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 372, 426 and 447;

(b) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts which are punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(c) abetment of any of the foregoing offences,

(d) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence

262. (1) In trials under this Chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned

(2) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this Chapter

263. In cases where no appeal lies the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars —

(a) the serial number,

(b) the date of the commission of the offence,

(c) the date of the report or complaint,

(d) the name of the complainant (if any),

(e) the name, parentage and residence of the accused,

(f) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (d), clause (e), clause (f) or clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed,

(g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any),

(h) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor,

(i) the sentence or other final order, and

(j) the date on which the proceedings terminated

264. (1) In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing

¹ General Act, Vol. I

(Part I I — *Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXII — Of summary Trials Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session*)

sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263

(2) Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section

265. (1) Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue

(2) The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings

(3) If no such authorization be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record

(4) If the Bench differ in opinion, any dissentient member may write a separate judgment

CHAPTER XXIII

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION¹

A — Preliminary

266. In this Chapter, except in sections 276 and 307, and in Chapter XVIII, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,² and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab, the ³[Chief Court of Lower Burma] and such other Courts⁴ as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this Chapter

267. All trials under this Chapter before a High Court shall be by jury,

¹ As to Courts of Session in (1) Upper Burma, see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892 (V of 1892) Schedule, art II, Bur Code (2) in British Baluchistan see the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896 (VIII of 1896), Schedule art 3 Bal Code

² Coll Stat, Vol 1

³ These words were substituted for the words "Court of the Recorder of Rangoon" by s 47 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900)—see s 47 and the First Schedule Bur Code

⁴ See last footnote under s 4 (j), *supra*

Language of record and judgment

Bench may be authorized to employ clerk.

"High Court" defined

Trial before High Court to be by jury

Part 11—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,¹ the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors

Trials before Court of Session to be by jury or with assessors

269. (1) The Local Government² may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district, and may, with the like sanction, revoke or alter such order

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury

(2) The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of such offences shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order

(3) When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury

270. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor

B—Commencement of Proceedings

271. (1) When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried

Commencement of trial

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon

Plea of guilty

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as herein after directed and to try the case

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried

¹ Coll Stat., Vol I

² For notification issued by the (1) Government of Burma under this section for the Tenasserim Division see Burma Gazette 1900 Pt I p 321 (2) Chief Commissioner of Assam for the Assam Valley Sessions Court see Assam Gazette 1903 Pt II p 170 (3) Government of Bengal, see Ben R and O

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession
Entry on unsustainable charges

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit

273. (1) In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect

(2) Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be

Effect of entry

C—Choosing a Jury

Number of jury

274. (1) In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons

(2) In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number not being less than three or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct¹

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session

275 In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desire, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jurors to be chosen by lot

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule² direct

Provided that—

Existing practice maintained

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Persons not summoned when eligible

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present,

trial before special jurors

thirdly, in the presidency-towns—

(a) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

¹ For rule
² For rule
the North W
p 539 as to

² Ben R and O
the High Court of
ette, 1902 Pt II,

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

(b) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed, and

fourthly in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury the jurors shall, in any case in which the Judge so directs be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325

277 (1) As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror

Names of jurors to be called

(2) Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor and the grounds of objection shall be stated

Objection to jurors

Provided that in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged

Objection without grounds stated

278 Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court shall be allowed —

Grounds of objection

- (a) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror,
- (b) some personal ground such as alienage deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty one or above the age of sixty years,
- (c) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs
- (d) his holding any office in or under the Court
- (e) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police duties
- (f) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court renders him unfit to serve on the jury,
- (g) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given or when such evidence is interpreted the language in which it is interpreted
- (h) any other circumstances which in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror

279 (1) Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court and such decision shall be recorded and be final

Decision of object on

(2) If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and

Supply of place of juror

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

against
whom objec-
tions allowed

chosen in manner provided by section 276, or if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury

Provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed

Foreman of
jury

280. (1) When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman

(2) The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors

(3) If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court

Swearing of
juror

281. When the foreman has been appointed the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873¹

Procedure
when juror
ceases to
attend, etc

282. (1) If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen

(2) In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew

Discharge of
jury in case
of sickness of
prisoner

283 The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar

D—Choosing Assessors

Assessors
how chosen

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such

Procedure
when assessor
is unable to
attend

285 (1) If in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors

(2) If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

E—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

288. (1) When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code¹ or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused

Opening case
for prosecution

(2) The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence²

Examination
of accused
before
Magistrate to
be evidence.
Evidence
given at
preliminary
inquiry
admissible

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case

289. (1) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence

Procedure
after exam-
ination of
witnesses for
prosecution.

(2) If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case, and, if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty

(3) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty

(4) If the accused or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case

Defence

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance, but he shall not,

Right of ac-
cused as to
examination

¹ General Acts Vol I

² See the Indian Evidence Act 1872 (I of 1872) s 80 General Acts Vol II

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XVIII—Of Trials before High Court and Courts of Session)

and sum-
moning of
witnesses

except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial

Prosecutor's
right of
reply
View by jury
or assessors

292 If the accused, or any of the accused adduces any evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply

293 (1) Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court

(2) Such officer shall not except with the permission of the Court suffer any other person to speak to or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors and unless the Court otherwise directs they shall when the view is finished be immediately conducted back into Court

When juror
or assessor
may be ex-
amined

294 If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case where upon he may be sworn examined cross examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness

Jury or as-
sessor to
attend at
adjourned
sitting
Looking up
J J

295 If a trial is adjourned the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting until the conclusion of the trial

296 The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court listing for more than one day and subject to such rules the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes

F—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury

Charge to
jury

297 In cases tried by jury when the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded the Court shall proceed to charge the jury summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided

Duty of
Judge

298 (1) In such cases it is the duty of the Judge—

(a) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of

(Part 11—*Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session*)

the parties, and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties,

- (b) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial,
- (c) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given,
- (d) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors

(2) The Judge may, if he thinks proper in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding

Illustrations

(a) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved

(b) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed

299 It is the duty of the jury—

Duty of
jury

- (a) to decide which view of the facts is true and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge to be returned
- (b) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine whether such words occur in documents or not
- (c) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact
- (d) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning

Illustrations

(a) A is tried for the murder of B

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder or of culpable homicide or to be acquitted

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XLIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge whether that direction is right or wrong and whether they do or do not agree with it

(b) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence

Each of these is a question for the jury

Retirement
to consider

300 In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to or hold any communication with, any member of such jury

Delivery of
verdict

301 When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict or what is the verdict of a majority

Procedure
where jury
differ

302 If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous

Verdict to be
given on each
charge Judge
may question
jury

303 (1) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is

Questions
and answers
to be re-
corded
Amend
verdict

(2) Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded

304 When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended

Verdict in
High Court
when to pre-
vail

305 (1) When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion

(2) When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge

Discharge of
jury in other
cases

(3) If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury

(4) If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury

Verdict in
Court of
Sessions when
to prevail

306 (1) When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

(2) If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

307. (1) If in any such case the Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

(2) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(3) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal, and subject thereto it shall after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it, and, if it convicts him may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G—Re trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury

308 Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be retried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

H—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors

309 (1) When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

(2) The Judge shall then give judgment, but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

(3) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

I—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction

Procedure
in case of pre-
vious con-
viction

310 In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction for any offence, the procedure laid down in section 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows—

- (a) the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence
- (b) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge
- (c) if he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to or does not answer such question the jury, or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be), shall then hear evidence concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again

When evi-
dence of pre-
vious con-
viction may
be given

311 Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act 1872¹

J—List of Jurors for High Court and summoning Jurors for that Court

Number of
special jurors

312 The names of not more than four hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors list

Lists of com-
mon and spe-
cial jurors.

313 (1) The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year and subject to such rules² as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

- (a) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors and
- (b) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only

(2) Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein

¹ General Acts Vol II

² For rules made by the High Court in conjunction with s. 276 see rules by the High Court VI Pt II pp 1264 1266 1401 Calcutta see Gazette of India 1906 Pt II p 750

(Part II — *Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII — Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session*)

(3) No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

(4) The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government,¹ may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

(5) The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said list as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision. Discretion of officer preparing lists

314 (1) Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation. Publication of lists, preliminary and revised.

(2) Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

(3) Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court house.

315 (1) Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each session in each presidency town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries. Number of jurors to be summoned in presidency towns

(2) No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

(3) If during the continuance of any sessions it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions. Supplement any summons.

316 Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the presidency towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Court of Session at such place shall subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session. Summoning jurors outside the presidency towns

317 (1) In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resi- Military jurors

¹ For notification exempting certain officers of Government from service as jurors or assessors see Burma Gazette 1907 Pt I p 637 Fort St George Gazette 1890 Pt II p 507

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XLIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

dent within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid

(2) All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code but no such officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excuse on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason

318 Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court, after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable, by order of the Judge, to such fine as he thinks fit and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months in the civil jail until the fine is paid

Provided that the Court may in its discretion remit any fine or imprisonment so imposed

A—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court

319 All male persons between the ages of twenty one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district in which they reside, or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed

320 The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors namely—

- (a) officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate,
- (b) salaried Judges,
- (c) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs,
- (d) police officers and persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department,
- (e) persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty,
- (f) persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions,
- (g) persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors,
- (h) surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession,

Failure of
jurors to
attend

Liability to
serve as
jurors or
assessors

Exemptions

(Part I I —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XVIII —Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

- (i) legal practitioners (as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879),¹ in actual practice,
- (j) persons employed in the Post office and Telegraph Departments,
- (l) persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641 ²
- (l) other persons³ exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors

321 (1) The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the district or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 218, clauses (b) to (h) both inclusive

List of jurors and assessors

(2) The list shall contain the name place of abode and quality or business of every such person and if the person is an European or an American the list shall mention the race to which he belongs

322 Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the court houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court and extracts therefrom in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the extract reside

Publication of list.

323 To every such copy or extract shall be sub joined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the sessions court house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice

Objections to list.

324 (1) For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and shall at the time and place mentioned in the notice revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror, or as an assessor or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320 and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service

Revision of list.

General Acts Vol III

² See now the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (V of 1908) General Acts Vol VI

³ For exemptions —

(1) Ajmer Merwara see A J R and O

(2) Assam see Assam Gazette 1898 Pt II p 1152

(3) Bengal see Ben R and O

(4) Burma see Burma Gazette 1905 Pt I pp 174 738 *et al* 1906 Pt I p 12 *et al* 1907 Pt I p 490 *et al* 1909 Pt I pp 731 and 831

(5) Eastern Bengal and Assam see E B and A Gazette 1909 Pt I p 1471

(6) Madras see Mad R and O

(Part I I—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

(2) In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list

(3) A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session

(4) Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final

(5) Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised

(6) The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year

(7) The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared

325 In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury the Sessions Judge and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid by reason of their possessing superior qualifications in respect of property character or education fit persons to serve as special jurors. Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in a case not tried by special jury

326 (1) The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily seven days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list or the said special list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial

(2) The names of the person to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court excluding those who have served within six months unless the number cannot be made up without them and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter

327 The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326 when the number of trials before the Court render the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary

Annual revision of list

Preparation of list of special jurors

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XLIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session)

328 Every summons¹ to a juror or assessor shall be in writing and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be at a time and place to be therein specified

Form and contents of summons.

329 When any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be without inconvenience to the public

When Government or Railway servant may be excused

330 (1) The Court of Session may for reasonable cause excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor

(2) The Court of Session may if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months

331 (1) At each session the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session

List of jurors and assessors attending

(2) Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324

(3) A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section

332 (1) Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Court or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court, after being ordered to attend shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

Penalty for non attendance of juror or assessor

(2) Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order

(3) For good cause shown the Court may remit or reduce any fine so imposed

(4) In default of recovery of the fine by attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may by order of the Court of Session be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term

¹ See Sch V Forms XXXII and XXXIII respectively *infra*.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIII—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session Chapter XXIV—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

L—Special Provisions for High Courts

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution

333 At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge, and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Time of holding sittings

334 For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court, from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings

335 (1) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

(2) But it may, from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings

(3) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice before hand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Place of trial of European British subjects

336 The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214, who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

Tender of pardon to accomplice

337 (1) In the case of any offence² triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magis-

Magistrate
Burma
Burma
tion
for
omitted—see s. 7 of that Regulation Punjab Code

in Burma and trial of the case by the
an British subjects see the Upper
Schedule articles VIII and XVII,
also Indian Criminal Justice Part I
Bail Code
regulation 1901 (III of 1901) is in
Session or High Court are to be

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIV—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

trate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof

(2) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case

(3) Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial¹ by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be

(4) Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing, and when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate

338 At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person Power to direct tender of pardon

339. (1) Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered

(2) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been forfeited under this section

(3) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court

¹ In places where the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 (III of 1901) is in force the words "by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be" are to be omitted—see s 7 of the Regulation Punjab Code

(Part VI — *Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIV — General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials*)

Right of
accused to be
defended
Procedure
where ac-
cused does
not under-
stand pro-
ceeding

340 Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader

Power to ex-
amine the
accused

341 If the accused though not insane cannot be made to understand the proceedings the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial, and in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit

342 (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial without previously warning the accused put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary and shall for the purpose aforesaid question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and before he is called on for his defence

(2) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions or by giving false answers to them but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just

(3) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into or trial for any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed

(4) No oath shall be administered to the accused

No influence
to be used to
induce dis-
closures

343 Except as provided in sections 337 and 338 no influence by means of any promise or threat or otherwise shall be used to induce any person to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge

Power to
postpone or
adjourn pro-
ceedings

344 (1) If from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of or adjourn any inquiry or trial the Court may if it thinks fit by order in writing stating the reasons therefor from time to time postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit for such time as it considers reasonable and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody

Remand

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time

(2) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.)

Explanation.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

345. (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code² described in the first two columns of the table next follow- ing may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:—

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable	Persons by whom offence may be compounded
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	299	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded
Causing hurt	323 331	The person to whom the hurt is caused
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person	341 342	The person restrained or confined
Assault or use of criminal force . .	352 353, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used
Unlawful compulsory labour . . .	374	The person compelled to labour
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person	426 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused
Criminal trespass	447) 448)	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon
House trespass	449) 450) 451, 452	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Criminal breach of contract of service	497) 498)	The husband of the woman
Adultery	497) 498)	
Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman	500) 501)	The person defamed
Defamation	501) 502)	
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory	502)	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter	502)	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	504	The person insulted
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years	506	The person intimidated

¹ For the section applicable instead of this section to hill tribes to which the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, 1895 (I of 1895) and the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896 (V of 1896), have been applied, see Notifications Nos 14 and 15 respectively dated 30th June 1896, Burma Gazette, 1898 Pt I, p 322. See also Bur Code

² General Acts, Vol I

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIV—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

(2) The offences of causing hurt and grievous hurt, punishable under section 324, section 325, section 335, section 337 or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abatement of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused

(7) No offence shall be compounded except as provided by this section

Procedure of
Provincial
Magistrate
in cases
which he
cannot dis-
pose of

346. (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial

Procedure
when, after
commence-
ment of in-
quiry or trial
Magistrate
finds case
should be
committed

347. (1) If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained

(2) If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346

Trial of per-
sons pre-
viously con-
victed of
offences
against

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code¹ with imprison-ment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXII—General
Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for coinage, a term of three years or upwards, shall be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, unless the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted. stamp law or property

Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, the case may be transferred to him instead of being committed to the Court of Session

349. (1) Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law

Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33

350. (2) Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and recommence the inquiry or trial Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another

Provided as follows —

(a) in any trial the accused, may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard,

(b) the High Court or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction

under this section by any to the Deputy Commissioner, may appeal to the Commissioner Regulation 1893 (V of

(Part II—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXIV—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials Chapter XXV—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials)

passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was held, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new inquiry or trial

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346

Detention
of offenders
attending
Court

351. (1) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of inquiry into or trial of any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned

(2) When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh, and the witnesses reheard

Courts to be
open

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court

CHAPTER XXV

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

Evidence to
be taken
in presence
of accused.

353 Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader

Manner of
recording evi-
dence out-
side presi-
dency towns.

354 In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXI.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials)

355. (1) In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 260, clauses (b) to (m), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class and in all proceedings under section 514 (if not in the course of a trial), the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds

Record in summons cases and in trials of certain offences by first and second class Magistrates.

(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record

356. (1) In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates), and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge

Record in other cases outside presidency towns

(2) When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record

Evidence given in English

(3) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it

¹ Evidence recorded by Forest officers under the Burma Forest Act 1902 (Bur Act IV of 1902) in accordance with s 335 356 or 357 of the Code is admissible in subsequent trials before Magistrates—see s 53 of that Act and the Madras Forest Act 1900 (Mad Act V of 1902) s 59 Mad Code under the B (V of 1890) s 35 Bal Code Under the Fore Vol II, such evidence recorded under cl (d) subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided it is taken in the presence of the accused person

(Part II — *Proceedings in Prosecutions* Chapter XXXI — *Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials*)

Language of
record of evi-
dence

'357. (1) The Local Government may direct² that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record

Provided that the Local Government may³ direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue

Option to
Magistrate
in cases un-
der section
355

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 356, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356 or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section

Mode of re-
cording evi-
dence under
section 356
or section
357

359. (1) Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer

Procedure
in regard to
such evidence
when com-
pleted

360. (1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected

(2) If the witness denies the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary

(3) If the evidence is taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted

² See note to s. 355, *supra*

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXV—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials)

to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands

361 (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary

362 (1) In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts

(2) Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer

(3) Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence

363 When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness, he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness

364 (1) Wherever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab¹ [or the Chief Court of Lower Burma], the whole of such examination including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined or if that is not practicable in the language of the Court or in English and such record shall be shown or read to him, or if he does not understand the language in which it is written shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers

Examination of accused how recorded

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge or such Court and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hear-

¹ These words were inserted by the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 (VI of 1900)—see s. 47 and First Schedule

(Part VI—*Proceedings in Prosecutions* Chapter XXV—*Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials* Chapter XXVI—*Of the Judgment*)

ing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263

365 Every High Court established by Royal Charter, * * * the Chief Court of the Punjab¹ [and the Chief Court of Lower Burma], may, from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed

CHAPTER XXVI

OF THE JUDGMENT

366 (1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced or the substance of such judgment shall be explained,—

- (a) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders and
- (b) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accused or his pleader understands

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge, if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up or, if not in custody, be required by the Court to attend to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted in either of which cases it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader

¹ The word and was omitted and the words and the Chief Court of Lower Burma inserted by the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 (VI of 1900)—see s 47 and the First Schedule

Record of
evidence in
High Court

Mode of de-
livering
judgment.

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVI—Of the Judgment)

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 537

367. (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English, and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it

Language of
judgment
Contents of
judgment

(2) It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code¹ or other law under which the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced

(3) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code,¹ and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same and pass judgment in the alternative

Judgment in
alternative

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed

Provided that, in trials by jury the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury

368. (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead

Sentence of
death

(2) No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported

Sentence of
transporta-
tion

369. No Court other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in sections 395 and 484 or to correct a clerical error

Court not to
alter judg-
ment.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars —

Presidency
Magistrate's
judgment

(a) the serial number of the case,

(b) the date of the commission of the offence,

(c) the name of the complainant (if any),

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXXI—Of the Judgment Chapter XXXII—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation)

- (d) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence,
- (e) the offence complained of or proved,
- (f) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any),
- (g) the final order,
- (h) the date of such order, and
- (i) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction

Copy of judgment, etc. to be given to accused on application

371 (1) On the application of the accused a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires a translation in his own language¹ if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons case, be given free of cost.

(2) In trials by jury in a Court of Session a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

Case of person sentenced to death.

(3) When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Judgment when to be translated

372 The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court and the accused so requires a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate

373 In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

CHAPTER XXVII

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session

374 When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court¹ and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken

375 (1) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

¹ See Sch. V. Form XXXIV infra

(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVII.—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation)

(2) Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such enquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

(a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(c) may acquit the accused person

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session

380 Where proceedings are submitted to a Magistrate of the first class or a Sub divisional Magistrate as provided by section 562, such Magistrate may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and, if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such enquiry or evidence to be made or taken

CHAPTER XXVIII

OF EXECUTION.

Execution of order passed under section 31

381 When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant¹ or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Postpone ment of capital sentence on pregnant woman

382 If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, commute² the sentence to transportation for life.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is, or is to be, confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Direction of warrant for execution

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail, or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Warrant with whom to be lodged Warrant for levy of fine

385 When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant² for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Effect of such warrant

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment

388 (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine and the Court issues a

¹ See Sch. V, Forms XXXV and XXXVI, *infra*.

² See Sch. V, Form XXXVI, *infra*.

³ The provisions of ss. 386 to 389 have been declared to apply to fines imposed (1) under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation 1876 (III of 1876)—see s. 35 as amended by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation 1884 (I of 1884) s. 7 (2) under the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation 1874 (I of 1874)—see s. 18 of the Regulation Bur Code and s. 3 (1) *supra* and (3) under the Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) s. 57 General Acts Vol. I. The provisions of sections 386 and 387 have been extended to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta see Calcutta Gazette 1904 Pt. I p. 464 under s. 1 (2) of the Code.

(Part VI —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVIII —Of Execution)

warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond, and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once

(2) In any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made, on non recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded, and the money is not paid forthwith, the Court may require the person ordered to make such payment to enter into a bond as prescribed in sub section (1), and in default of his so doing may at once pass sentence of imprisonment as if the money had not been recovered

¹ 389 Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence, or by his successor in office Who may issue warrant

390 When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct Execution of sentence of whipping only

391 (1) When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence Execution of sentence of whipping in addition to imprisonment.

(2) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence

(3) No accused person shall be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced is less than three months

392 (1) In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs, and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of Mode of inflicting punishment.

¹ See footnote to s 386 *supra*

(Part VI — Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVIII — Of Execution)

age, it shall be inflicted in such mode, and on such part of the person, and with such instruments, as the Local Government directs¹

Limit of number of stripes (2) In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes² [and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall not exceed fifteen stripes]

Not to be executed by instalments Exemptions 393 No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping, namely —

(a) females,

(b) males sentenced to death or to transportation or to penal servitude or to imprisonment for more than five years,

(c) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty five years of age

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health Stay of execution 394 (1) The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer if present certifies or if there is not a medical officer present unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment

(2) If during the execution of a sentence of whipping a medical officer certifies or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence the whipping shall be finally stopped

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394 395 (1) In any case in which under section 394, a sentence of whipping is wholly or partially prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it and the said Court may at its discretion either remit such sentence or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict

¹ For manner in which whipping shall be inflicted in—

(1) Assam see Assam Gazette 1899 Pt II p 384

(2) Bombay see Bombay Government Gazette 1898 notification dated 16th September Bom P and O

(Part VI —Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVIII —Of Execution)

396 (1) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence if of death fine or whipping, shall subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall take effect according to the following rules that is to say —

(2) If the new sentence is severer in its kind than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped the new sentence shall take effect immediately

(3) When the new sentence is not severer in its kind than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence

Explanation —For the purposes of this section—

- (a) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment
- (b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement, and
- (c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement

397 When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment penal servitude or transportation such imprisonment penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration¹ of the imprisonment penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment and the sentence on such subsequent conviction is one of transportation the Court may in its discretion direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced

398 (1) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction

(2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence or further substantive sentences

¹ In the case of a youthful offender however a sentence is run concurrently see s 37 of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 (VIII of 1897) General Acts Vol IV

(Part VI —¹Proceedings in Prosecutions Chapter XXVIII —Of Execution Chapter XXIX —Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences)

of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences

Confinement
of youthful
offenders in
reformatories

399 (1) When any person under the age of fifteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein

(2) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed

(3) This section shall not apply to any place in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897,¹ is for the time being in force

Return of
warrant on
execution of
sentence

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed

CHAPTER XXIX

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES

Power to
suspend or
remit
sentences

401. (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced

(2) Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended

¹ General Acts Vol IV, sec 3 of that Act.

(Part VI — *Proceedings in Prosecutions* Chapter XXXIX — *Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences* Chapter XXX — *Of previous Acquittals or Convictions*)

or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section, may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment

(6) The Governor General in Council and the Local Government may, by general rules or special orders, give directions as to the suspension of sentences and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with

402 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it —

Power to
commute
punishment

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine

CHAPTER XXX

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS

403 (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237

Person once
convicted or
acquitted not
to be tried
for same
offence

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, sub-section (1)

(3) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened at the time when he was convicted

(4) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently

(Part VII—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXI—Of Appeals)

charged with and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged

(u) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act 1897,¹ or section 188 of this Code

Explanation—The dismissal of a complaint the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section

Illustrations

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards while the acquittal remains in force be charged with theft as a servant or upon

a charge of robbery when the murder was

(c) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide

(d) A is tried for culpable homicide of B. A is convicted by him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section

(f) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with and convicted by him of theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts

(g) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with and convicted by him of robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts

PART VII

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION

CHAPTER XXVI

OF APPEALS²

404 Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force

405 Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court

¹ General Acts Vol IV

² For periods of limitation see the Indian Limitation Act 1908 (IX of 1908) Sch I, second division General Acts Vol VI

Unless otherwise provided no appeal to lie from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals)

406. Any person ordered by a Magistrate, other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour under section 118 may appeal to the District Magistrate

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour

407. (1) Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class

(2) The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals may be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, may be transferred to such subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class

Provided as follows.—

- (a) any European British subject so convicted may, at his option, appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session,
- (b) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 passes any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, or any sentence of transportation, the appeal shall lie to the High Court,
- (c) when any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code,¹ the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

¹ As to appeals from sentences of District Magistrates in Upper Burma in cases other than those affecting European British subjects, see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892 (V of 1892), Schedule arts X and XVII Bur Code. As to similar appeals in British Baluchistan, see s 13 of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1895 (VIII of 1895), Bal Code.

As to appeals from decisions under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901 (III of 1901), see Ch III of that Regulation, P and N W Code.

² General Acts, Vol I

(Part VII—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXI—Of Appeals)

Appeal from
sentence of
Court of
Sessions.

410 Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court

Appeal from
sentence of
Presidential
Magistrate

411 Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees

No appeal in
certain cases
when accused
pleads guilty

412 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Sessions or any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class on such plea there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence

No appeal in
certain cases

413 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Sessions or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only or of whipping only

Explanation—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has also been passed

No appeal
from certain
summary
conviction

414 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any case tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only or of whipping only

Proviso to
sections 413
and 414.

415 An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace

Explanation—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section

Saving of
sentences on
European
British sub-
jects.

416 Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects

Appeal on
behalf of
Government
in case of
a judicial

417 The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court

¹ As to restrictions in appeals in Upper Burma except those affecting European British subjects see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1897 (V of 1897) Schedule Arts XI and XVII Bur Code in British Baluchistan see s 14 of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation 1896 (VIII of 1896) Bal Code

(Part II —Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals)

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only Appeal on what matters admissible

Explanation—The alleged severity of a sentence shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a matter of law

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall Petition of appeal (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and, in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court Procedure when appellant in jail

421 (1) On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may dismiss the appeal summarily Summary dismissal of appeal

Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same

(2) Before dismissing an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so

422 If the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal, Notice of appeal

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused

² 423 (1) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court After perusing such record Power of Appellate court in

¹ For officers appointed by the Government of Madras see Fort St George Gazette 1909 Pt I p 1139

(Part III —Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXI —Of Appeals)

disposing of
appeal

and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused if he appears the Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

- (a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law,
- (b) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or (2) alter the finding maintaining the sentence or with or without altering the finding reduce the sentence or (3), with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence but, subject to the provisions of section 106, sub section (3), not so as to enhance the same,
- (c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order,
- (d) make any amendment or any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorize the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him

Judgments
of subordinate
Appellate
Courts.

424 The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court

Provided that unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs the accused shall not be brought up or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered

Order by
High Court
on appeal to
be certified
to lower
Court

425 (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this Chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court and if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith

(Part VII—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXI—Of Appeals)

426 (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond

Suspension of sentence pending appeal
Release of appellant on bail

(2) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto

(3) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

428. (1) In dealing with any appeal under this Chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, shall record its reasons, and may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken

(2) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal

(3) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken, but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors

(4) The taking of evidence under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, as if it were an inquiry

429 When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion

Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII

Finality of orders on appeal

431 Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this Chapter (except an appeal from a sentence of fine) shall finally abate on the death of the appellant

Abatement of appeals

CHAPTER XXXII

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION

Reference
by Presiden
cy Magistrate
to High
Court

432 A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon

Disposal of
case according
to decision of
High Court.

433 (1) When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order

Direction as
to costs

(2) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid

Power to
reserve ques
tions arising
in original
jurisdiction
of High
Court

434 (1) When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial

Procedure
when ques
tion reserved

(2) If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail, and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit

Power to call
for records of
inferior
Courts

435 (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate or any Sub divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding, before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court

¹ As to review in certain criminal cases by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, when no reference has been made under this section see s. 12 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900)

(Part II —Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXII —Of
Reference and Revision)

(2) If any Sub divisional Magistrate acting under sub section (1) considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate

(3) Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under Chapter XII and section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section

(4) If an application under this section has been made either to the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them

436 When on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been in the opinion of the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, improperly discharged

Power to
order com-
mitment

Provided as follows —

- (a) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Judge or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made
- (b) that if such Judge or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused such Judge or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence

437 On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or the Sessions Judge may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make and the District Magistrate may himself make or direct any Subordinate Magistrate to make further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203 or sub section (3) of section 204 or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged

Power to
order
inquiry

438 (1) The Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may, if he thinks fit on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding report for the orders of the High Court the result of such examination and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed or altered may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended and if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond

Report to
High Court

(2) An Additional Sessions Judge shall have and may exercise all the

(Part VII —Of Appeal, Reference and Revision Chapter XXXII —Of
Reference and Revision)

powers of a Sessions Judge under this Chapter in respect of any case which may be transferred to him by the Sessions Judge

High Court's
powers of
revision

439. (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428 or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class

(4) Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction

(5) Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained at the instance of the party who could have appealed

440 No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision.

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, sub section (2)

441 When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue, and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision or order

442 When a case is revised under this Chapter by the High Court, it shall, in manner hereinbefore provided by section 425, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith

Optional
with Court
to hear
parties

Statement by
Presidency
Magistrate
of grounds of
his decision
to be con-
sidered by
High Court

High Court's
order to be
certified to
lower Court
or Magistrate

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.)

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.¹

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session, except the Sessions Judge, shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and, if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject. Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered. Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both, and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a

Sentences which may be passed by provincial Magistrates.

¹ As to withdrawal from vagrants of their privileges as European British subjects, see s. 30 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), and s. 3 (1), *supra*. For Act IX of 1874, see General Acts, Vol. II.

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans)

term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both

447 (1) When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court

(2) When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court

448 Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences

449 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both

(2) If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved, cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court

450 (1) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans

(2) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub section (1), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans

451 (1) In trials of European British subjects before a District

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate

Jury or assessors before High Court or Court of Session

Right of

(Part VIII—*Special Proceedings Chapter XXVIII—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans*)

Magistrate for any offence, any such subject may, in a summons case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450

European
British
subject to
claim jury
before District
Magistrate

(2) If a claim is made under sub section (1) in a summons case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid

(3) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury

(4) In every such case the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge

(5) The provisions of section 211, 216 217, 219 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section

(6) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial

(7) All courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub section (5) or sub section (6), in so far as they are made applicable by those sub sections, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 447

(9) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under this section and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under this section, transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct

Transfer to
another
Court in
certain cases

(10) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it

(Part VIII—*Special Proceedings Chapter XXXIII—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans*)

with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under this section

452 In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 450 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII

453 (1) When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purpose of the inquiry or trial, and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him

(2) When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall, after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him

(3) When the Court before which any person is tried, decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial

454 (1) If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case

(2) Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person

Trial of
European
British
subject and
Native jointly
accused

When
Native may
claim separate
trial

Procedure on
claim of
person to be
dealt with as
European
British
subject.

Failure to
plead status
a waiver

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.)

brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this Chapter and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court¹ which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Trial under this Chapter of person not an European British subject, Right of European British subject unlawfully detained to apply for order to be brought before High Court.

¹ Original and appellate criminal jurisdiction is exercised by the High Courts at Madras and Bombay and for the North Western Provinces over European British subjects in outlying provinces and places in British India as follows —

High Courts.	Places.
Madras	Coorg The Upper Godavari District of the Central Provinces (now part of the Chanda District, see Central Provinces List of Local Rules and Orders, E1 1893, page 150).
Bombay	The Nagpur, Narbada and Chattisgarh Divisions of the Central Provinces. The Parganas of Manpur in Central India
North-Western Provinces	Oudh.

[See Notification No 1203, dated the 23rd September 1874, Gazette of India, 1874, Pt. I, p 484]

The High Court at Fort William exercises original and appellate jurisdiction and has all the functions of a High Court under the Code in all criminal proceedings against European British subjects and persons charged with European British subjects in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands—see Notification No 77, dated 15th March 1878, Gazette of India, 1878, Pt. I, p 132

Original and appellate jurisdiction is also exercised by the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and for the North Western Provinces over European British subjects, being Christians, resident in certain Native States, territories and chiefships—see Notification No 178-J, dated 23rd September 1874, Gazette of India, 1874, Pt. I, p 485, No 215-J, dated 18th December 1874, Gazette of India, 1874, Pt. I, p 612; No 119 J and No 120 J, dated 9th August 1875, Gazette of India, 1875, Pt. I, p. 404

(Part VIII—*Special Proceedings Chapter XXXIII—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans*)

Procedure on such application.

457 The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for and grant or refuse such application, or it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders

458 The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct

Application of acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or Courts of Session

459 (1) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons are not expressly referred to therein

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this Chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session, not being a Justice of the Peace

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans

460 In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable, and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race

461 Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury or with the aid of a set of assessors of which at least one half consists of Europeans and Americans the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 404 or 405

462 (1) When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 450 or section 460 or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section 451, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial

(2) The Court shall also, at the same time, in like manner, cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings Chapter XXXIII—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans Chapter XXXIV—Lunatics)

(3) From the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320

463 Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Conduct of Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before criminal proceedings against European British subjects, etc the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code

CHAPTER XXXIV

LUNATICS

464 (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason Procedure to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable in case of of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of lunatic such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing

(2) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case

465 (1) If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session Procedure or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind in case of person and consequently incapable of making his defence the jury or the Court committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity and if satisfied of the fact shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed

(2) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court

466 (1) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound Release mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as of lunatic pending investigation or trial the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings.— Chapter XXXIV—Lunatics)

any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf

Custody of
lunatic

(2) If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, remanding the accused to custody pending orders, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order

Resumption
of inquiry
or trial.

467. (1) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court

(2) When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence

Procedure
on accused
appearing
before
Magistrate
or Court.

468 (1) If when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed

(2) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465 as the case may be

When
accused ap-
pears to
have been
insane.

469 When the accused appears to be of unsound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be

Judgment
of acquittal
on ground
of lunacy

470 Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not

471 (1) Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held, shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government

Person
acquitted on
such ground
to be kept in
safe custody.

(2) The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this Chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody shall be removed from the place where he is confined, to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India

Power of
Governor
General in
Council to
order crimi-
nal lunatics
confined by
order of Local
Government
to be re-
moved from
one province
to another

(4) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or this section, to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474

Power of
Local Gov-
ernment to
relieve In-
pector General
of certain
functions

472 When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind, and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as afore said, and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person

Lunatic
prisoners to
be visited by
Inspector
General.

473 If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468, and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence

Procedure
where lunatic
prisoner is
reported
capable of
making his
defence

474 (1) If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody,

Procedure
where lunatic
confined
under sec-
tion 466 or
471 is de-
clared fit

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Chapter XXXV—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting
the Administration of Justice)

to be dis-
charged.

or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum, and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers

(2) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit

Delivery
of lunatic to
care of
relative.

475 (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government upon the application of such relative or friend, and, on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend

(2) Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs

(3) The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis* apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section, and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence

CHAPTER XXXV

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Procedure
in cases men-
tioned in sec-
tion 19.

476 (1) When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial

(2) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and as if upon complaint made and recorded under section 200, and may, if he is authorized under section 192 in transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings Chapter XXV—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice)

477 (1) Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit or admit to bail and try such person upon its own charge

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself

(2) Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial

478 (1) When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be

Power of Civil and Revenue Courts to complete inquiry and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

(2) For the purposes of an inquiry under this section the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate, and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate

479 When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorized to commit for trial, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence

Procedure of Civil or Revenue Court in such cases.

1860 480 (1) When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178 section 179 section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code¹ is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody² and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid

Procedure in certain cases of contempt

(2) Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section

481 (1) In every such case the Court shall record the facts consti

¹ General Acts Vol. I

² See Sch V Form XXXVIII infra

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings Chapter XXXV—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice)

tuting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence

(2) If the offence is under section 288 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ the record shall show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480

482 (1) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person in custody to such Magistrate

(2) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section, shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided

When Registrar or Sub Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

483 When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877,² shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

484 When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction

Imprisonment or commitment of person refusing to answer or produce document

485 If any witness or person called to produce a document or thing before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant³ under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court for any term not exceeding seven days, unless

¹ General Acts Vol I

² See now the Indian Registration Act 1908 (XXI of 1908) General Acts Vol VI

³ See Sch. V, Form XXXIX, *infra*.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice. Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.)

in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document or thing. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

486. (1) Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

Appeal from convictions in contempt-cases.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

(3) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

by any officer as Registrar or Sub-judge when such officer is also Judge of the Court in which it would, under the proceeding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the presidency-towns, to the High Court.

487. (1) Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

(2) Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

488. (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to

Order for maintenance

¹ The words "and the Recorder of Rangoon," were repealed by the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900)—see a. 43 and the Second Schedule.
² As to trials for contempt of authority of a Criminal Court or Magistrate in British Baluchistan, see the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896 (VIII of 1896), Schedule, art. 16, Bal. Code.

(Part VIII—Special Proceedings¹ Chapter XXXVI—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children)

of wives and
children

maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

(2) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, or if so ordered from the date of the application for maintenance.

Enforcement
of order

(3) If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant¹ for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines² and may sentence³ such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.

(4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

(6) All evidence under this Chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons cases.

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglects to attend the Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case *ex parte*. Any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on application made within three months from the date thereof.

(7) The accused may tender himself as a witness, and in such case shall be examined as such.

¹ See Sch. V, Form XLII, *infra*.

² See ss. 385 to 389 *supra*.

³ See Sch. V, Form XL, *infra*.

(Part VIII—*Special Proceedings* Chapter XXXVI—*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children* Chapter XXXVII—*Directions of the Nature of a Habeas Corpus*)

(8) The Court in dealing with applications under this section shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just

(9) The accused may be proceeded against in any district where he resides or is or where he last resided with his wife or, as the case may be the mother of the illegitimate child

489 On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit. Provided that if he increases the allowance the monthly rate of fifty rupees in the whole be not exceeded. Alteration in allowance

490 A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made or to his guardian if any or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid and such order may be enforced by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non payment of the allowance due. Enforcement of order of maintenance.

CHAPTER XXXVII

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS

491 (1) Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William Madras and Bombay may whenever it thinks fit direct— Power to issue directions of the nature of a habeas corpus

- (a) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law
- (b) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty
- (c) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court
- (d) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively
- (e) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial and

(Part I A —Supplementary Provisions Chapter XXXVIII —Of the Public Prosecutor)

(f) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment

(2) Each of the said High Courts may from time to time frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section

(3) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818¹ Madras Regulation II of 1819 or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827² or the State Prisoners Act, 1850⁴ or the State Prisoners Act, 1858

PART IX

Supplementary Provisions

CHAPTER XXXVIII

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Power to
appoint
Public
Prosecutors

492 (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint generally or in any case or for any specified class of cases, in any local area one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors

(2) In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session the District Magistrate or subject to the control of the District Magistrate the Sub divisional Magistrate may in the absence of the Public Prosecutor or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed appoint any other person not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case

493 The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry trial or appeal and if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions

1. Public Prosecutor may be appointed in all Courts in case under his charge. Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direct control

Ben Code
Mad Code
Bomb Code
C. 1

may appoint all Government Pleaders in which they are for the time being
Gazette 1905 Lt II p 104 for not
Ben R and O n B m r s e B m r
Coorg s Coorg Gazette 1906 Lt
J b s Lt m n l Gazette 1900 Lt 1

(Part IV—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XXXVIII—Of the Public Prosecutor Chapter XXXIX—Of Bail)

494 Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person, and upon such withdrawal,—

(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged,

(b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted

495 (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police¹ below a rank² to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but no person other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission

Permissⁿ on to conduct prosecution

(2) Any such officer shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by section 491, and the provisions of that section shall apply to any withdrawal by such officer

(3) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted

CHAPTER XXXIX³

OF BAIL

496 When any person other than a person accused of a non bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail. Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit may,

In what cases bail to be

¹ As to conduct of prosecutions by police officers in Upper Burma notwithstanding anything in s. 495 see the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation 1892 (V of 1892) Schedule art. XIV Bur Code in British Baluchistan see the British Baluchistan Criminal Code

² and in Burma below the rank of a Magistrate in charge of a

³ The provisions of this Chapter and of Chapter XLII apply as far as may be to bail given and bonds executed under s. 132 (f) of the Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890) General Act No. IV

(Part I A —Supplementary Provisions Chapter XXXI A —Of Bail)

instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond¹ without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided

When bail may be taken in case of non bailable offence

497 (1) When any person accused of any non bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided

(3) Any Court may at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody

Power to direct a magistrate on to bail or reduction on bail

498 The amount of every bond executed under this Chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive and the High Court or Court of Session may, in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not direct that any person be admitted to bail or that the bail required by a police officer or Magistrate be reduced

Discharge of accused and sureties

499 (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond a bond for such sum of money as the police officer or Court as the case may be thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person and when he is released on bail by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police officer or Court as the case may be

(2) If the case so require the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge

Discharge from custody

500 (1) As soon as the bond has been executed the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release² to the officer in charge of the jail and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him

(2) Nothing in this section section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed

¹ See Sch V, Form XIII *infra*

² See Sch V, Form XIII *infra*

(Part IX—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XXXIX—Of Bail
Chapter XL—Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses)

501 If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and, on his failing so to do, may commit him to jail

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient

502 (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants

Discharge of sureties

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody

CHAPTER XL

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

503 (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides to take the evidence of such witness

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with

(2) When the witness resides in the territories of any Prince or Chief in India in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government the commission may be issued to such officer

Issue of commission and procedure there under

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him and shall take down his evidence in the same manner and may for this purpose exercise the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under this Code

(4) Where the commission is issued to such officer as is mentioned in sub-section (2) he may delegate his powers and duties under the

(Part IA—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XL—Of Commissions
for the Examination of Witnesses)

commission to any officer subordinate to him whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class in British India

Commission
in case of
witness being
within presi-
dency town.

504 (1) If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the Slave Trade Act, 1876,³⁰ section 3¹

Parties may
examine
witnesses

505 The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued, may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed, shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person and may examine cross examine and re examine (as the case may be) the said witness

Power of
provincial
Subordinate
Magistrate
to apply for
issue of
commission

506 Whenever in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application, and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application

Return of
commission.

507 (1) After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder to the Court out of which it issued, and the commission the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record

(2) Any deposition so taken, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed by section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872² may also be received in evidence at any subsequent stage of the case before another Court

Adjournment
of inquiry or
trial.

508 In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned

¹ Coll Stat Vol II

² General Acts Vol II

(Part I) — *Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLI — Special Rules of Evidence*

for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission

CHAPTER XLI

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

509 (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under Chapter XL, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness Deposition of medical witness

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject matter of his deposition Power to summon medical witness.

510 Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code Report of Chemical Examiner

511 In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force— Previous conviction or acquittal how proved

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order, or,

(b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered,

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted

512 (1) If it is proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for the trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into, or trial for, the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance Record of evidence in absence of accused.

(Part IV—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLII—Provisions as to Bonds)

cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable

(2) If it appears that an offence punishable with death or transportation has been committed by some person or persons unknown the High Court may direct that any Magistrate of the first class shall hold an enquiry and examine any witnesses who can give evidence concerning the offence. Any depositions so taken may be given in evidence against any person who is subsequently accused of the offence if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or beyond the limits of British India

CHAPTER XLII

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS

513 When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix, in lieu of executing such bond

¹ 514 (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

or when the bond is for appearance before a Court to the satisfaction of such Court

that such bond has been forfeited the Court shall record the grounds of such proof and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof or to show cause why it should not be paid ²

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant³ for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person or his estate if he be dead

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found

(4) If such penalty is not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale the person so bound shall be liable by order of the

¹ See notes to ss 111 to 125 *supra*

² This section has been declared to apply to the security required by s 31A of the Rangoon Police Act 1899 (IV of 1899) Bur Code

³ See Sch V Forms XIV to XIII *infra*

Record of evidence when offender unknown

Deposit instead of recognizance

Procedure on forfeiture of bond

(Part IV—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLIII—Provisions as to Bonds Chapter XLIII—Of the Disposal of Property)

Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months

(5) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only

(6) Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a new surety

515 All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate or if not so appealed may be revised by him

Appeal from, and revision of orders under sect on 514

516 The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances

CHAPTER XLIII

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

517 (1) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property or document produced before it or in its custody or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed

(2) When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate

(3) When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies such order shall not (except when the property is live stock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed or when such appeal is presented within such period until such appeal has been disposed of

²Explanation—In this section the term property includes in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange whether immediately or otherwise

518 In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517 the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to any

Orders may take form of certificate

¹ S. 515 has been declared to apply to the security required by s. 31A of the Pangeron Police Act 1879 (Bur. Act IV of 1879) Bur. Code

² Cf. the Larceny Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 96) s. 1

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.)

District or
Sub-divisional
Magistrate

Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Payment to
mortgagee
purchaser of
money found
in account.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

State of offence
under section
517, 518 or
519

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order and make any further orders that may be just.

Instructions
of officers
and other
Matters

521. (1) On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 301 or section 302 the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

(2) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275 order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

Power to
seize possession
of
immovable
property

522. (1) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force and it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immovable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

(2) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immovable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

Property taken
by or upon
seizure of
property
taken under
section 51 or
51A

523. (1) The seizure by any police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person

1 (1) the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict., c. 35), s. 9

2 General Act, Vol. 1

3 (1) Larceny Act (23 & 25 Vict., c. 96) s. 1

(Part IX—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLIII—Of the Disposal of Property Chapter XLIV—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases)

cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

(2) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown

524 (1) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months

(2) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which the appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

Power to sell perishable property

CHAPTER XLIV

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES

526 (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court¹ —

- (a) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or
- (b) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or
- (c) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

High Court may transfer case or try it

¹ As to the power of the Judicial Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province to transfer any case to or to direct any accused person to be committed for trial to his Court see the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation 1901 (VII of 1901) ss 10 12 P and N. W. Code

(Part II—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLIV—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases)

(d) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or

(e) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice or is required by any provision of this Code, it may order—

(i) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence,

(ii) that any particular criminal case or appeal or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction

(iii) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself or

(iv) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session

(2) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn

(3) The High Court may act either on the report of the lower Court, or on the application of a party interested or on its own initiative

(4) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion, which shall except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation

(5) When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties conditioned that he will if convicted pay the costs of the prosecutor

(6) Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made, and an order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application

(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197

(8) If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under this section in respect of the case, the Court

Notice to
Public Pro-
secutor of
application
under this
section

Ap-
p-
ment on
application
under this
section

(Part IX—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLIV—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases Chapter XLV—Of Irregular Proceedings)

shall exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal

527. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal from one High Court, to another High Court or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, when- ever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals

(2) The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court

528 (1) Any Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub divisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same

District or Sub Divisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases

(2) The Local Government may authorize the District Magistrate to withdraw from any Magistrate subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases

Power to authorize District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases

(3) A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same

(4) The head of a village under Madras Regulation IV of 1821¹ is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section

CHAPTER XLV

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS

529 If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely —

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

- to issue a search warrant under section 98
- to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence,
- to hold an inquest under section 176,
- to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits,
- to take cognizance of an offence under section 190, sub-section (1), clause (a) or clause (b),

¹ Mad. Code.

(Part IX —Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLV —Of Irregular Proceedings)

- (f) to transfer a case under section 192,
- (g) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338,
- (h) to sell property under section 524 or section 525, or
- (i) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered

Irregularities
which vitiate
proceedings

530 If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things, namely —

- (a) attaches and sells property under section 88,
- (b) issues a search warrant for a letter, parcel or other thing in the Post Office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department,
- (c) demands security to keep the peace,
- (d) demands security for good behaviour,
- (e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,
- (f) cancels a bond to keep the peace,
- (g) makes an order under section 133 as to local nuisance,
- (h) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance,
- (i) issues an order under section 144,
- (j) makes an order under Chapter XII,
- (k) takes cognizance, under section 190, sub-section (1), clause (c), of an offence,
- (l) passes a sentence, under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate
- (m) calls, under section 435 for proceedings,
- (n) makes an order for maintenance,
- (o) revises, under section 515, an order passed under section 514,
- (p) tries an offender,
- (q) tries an offender summarily, or
- (r) decides an appeal,

his proceedings shall be void

Proceedings
in wrong
place

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed, took place in a wrong sessions division, district, sub-division or other local area, unless it appears that such error has in fact occasioned a failure of justice

When irre-
gular commit-
ments may
be validated

532 (1) If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings,

(Part IX—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLV—Of Irregular Proceedings)

accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority

(2) If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate

533. (1) If any Court, before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded or purporting to be recorded under section 164 or section 364 is tendered or has been received in evidence, finds that any of the provisions of either of such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,¹ section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits

Non compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364

(2) The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal, Reference and Revision

534 An omission to ask any person whether he is an European or British subject, in a case to which sub-section (2) of section 454 applies, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454

535. (1) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has in fact been occasioned thereby

(2) Effect of omission to prepare charge

(2) If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge it shall order that a charge be framed and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge

536 (1) If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors

(2) If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury

537² Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be

Final or sentence

¹ General Acts Vol II

² Cf the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1847 1848 (11 & 12 Vict c 43) s 9

³ In Upper

reversible on appeal
Burma Criminal
British Baluchistan
Bal Code and s 4 (VII) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1893, as amended by Act No. 10 of 1893, Ben Code

(Part IX—Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLV—Of Irregular Proceedings Chapter XLVI—Miscellaneous)

when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings

reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII of an appeal or revision on account—

- (a) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons warrant charge proclamation order, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code or
- (b) of the want of or any irregularity in any sanction required by section 193, or any irregularity in proceedings taken under section 476 or
- (c) of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324 or
- (d) of any misdirection in any charge to a jury unless such error, omission irregularity want or misdirection has in fact occasioned a failure of justice

Explanation—In determining whether any error omission or irregularity in any proceeding under this Code has occasioned a failure of justice, the Court shall have regard to the fact whether the objection could and should have been raised at an earlier stage in the proceedings

Illustration

A Magistrate, being required by law to sign a document, signs it by initials only. This is purely an irregularity and does not affect the validity of the proceeding

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceeding

538 No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons conviction writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto

CHAPTER XLVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn

539 Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India or any Commissioner to administer oaths in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland

Power to summon material witness or examine person present

540 Any Court may at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined and the Court shall sum-

mon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case

541 (1) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place¹ any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined ^{Power to appoint place of imprisonment}

(2) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail ^{Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail}

(3) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (2), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure² or

(b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure³

542 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Prisoner's Testimony Act, 1869*⁴ any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining a witness or an accused person in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination ^{Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination}

(2) The officer so in charge on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid

543 When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement ^{Interpreter to state truth}

544 Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council any Criminal Court may, if it thinks fit order payment on the part of Government

¹ A place so appointed is not a prison within the meaning of s. 3 (1) of the Prisons Act 1894 (IX of 1894) General Acts Vol. IV

² See now the Code of Civil Procedure 1903 (V of 1900) s. 5 and the Insolvency Act 1907 (III of 1907) s. 16 General Acts Vol. VI

³ See now the Prisoners Act 1900 (III of 1900) *infra*

of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code¹

Power of
Court to pay
expenses or
compensation
out of fine

545 (1) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(b) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed where substantial compensation is in the opinion of the Court recoverable by civil suit

(2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed or if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal

Payments to
be taken into
account in
subsequent
suit

546 At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545

Monies
ordered to be
paid recover-
able as fines
copies of
proceedings

547 Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine

548 If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith

Provided that he pays for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason thinks fit to furnish it free of cost

¹ For rules made in exercise of these powers, for—

(1) Ajmer Merwara see A. R. and O.

(2) Assam see the Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette 1907 Pt. I p. 7074

(3) Bombay see Bom. R. and O. Bombay Gazette 1907 Pt. I p. 575

(4) Burma see Bur. R. M.

(5) Central Provinces see C. P. R. and O.

(6) Madras see Fort St. George Gazette 1910 Pt. I pp. 268 and 269

(7) Punjab see Punj. R. and O.

(8) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh see North Western Provinces and Oudh List of Local Rules and Orders Ed. 1894 p. 108

² In Upper Burma the Court imposing a fine or confirming a sentence of an offender under s. 9 (4) of the Upper Burma Juby Regulation 1887 (XII of 1887) may presume for the purposes of s. 545 that injury has been caused by the offence and that substantial compensation is recoverable by civil suit in respect to the injury—see s. 9 (4) of that Regulation Bur. Code

549. (1) The Governor General in Council may make¹ rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act² or any similar law for the time being in force as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies, or by Court-martial,³ and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act,² section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court martial

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Apprehension of such persons

550. Any police-officer may seize any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence. Such police-officer, if subordinate to the officer in charge of a police-station, shall forthwith report the seizure to that officer.

Powers to Police to seize property suspected to be stolen

551. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Powers of superior officers of police

552. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females

553. (1) Whenever any person causes a police officer to arrest another person in a presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to persons groundlessly given in charge in presidency-town

¹ For notification making rules as to cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by a Court martial, see Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 335, Gen. R. and O.

² Coll. Stat. Vol. II

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.)

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit

(3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid

554. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts

(2) Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) make 'rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts,
- (b) frame¹ forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided²,
- (c) 'make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it³, and

¹ For rules for the preparation and transmission of statements in Coorg, see Coorg District Gazette, 1907 Pt I, p 51

For rules under this section in conjunction with s 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1908 Pt I, p 1912

² For forms of C

³ For notification

warrant under s 1

R and O

no, prescribing a form of on of an accused person 421

pper Burma, as to the execution of warrants of

conviction under ss 426 and 438 prescribed by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, see Burma Gazette, 1902 Pt IV, p 504

⁴ In Upper Burma the Santhal Parganas and in British Baluchistan rules under

and (b) the fees to be paid for copies and r Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892 Santhal Parganas Justice Regulation, 1893 atish Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regula Code

Chief Court of Lower Burma and of sub which military policemen or reservists of

c c 'State and are confirmed, see Burma Gazette, 1904, Pt IV, p 268

For rules by the Chief Court of Lower Burma to regulate practice and procedure in cases of appeal reference and revision see Burma Gazette, 1904, Pt IV, p 509

For rules by the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1905 Pt I, p 277

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts
Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes

(Part IV — Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLII — Miscellaneous)

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being

(e) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette

555. Subject to the power conferred by section [554],¹ and by see Form-
tion 1) of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,² the forms set forth in the
fifth schedule with such variation as the circumstances of each case
require may be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and
if used shall be sufficient

556. No Judge or Magistrate shall except with the permission of
the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial
any case to or in which he is a party or personally interested, and no
Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order
passed or made by himself

Cave in which
Judge or
Magistrate
is personally
interested

Explanation — A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed a party,
or personally interested within the meaning of this section, to or in any
case by reason only that he is a Municipal Commissioner³ or otherwise
concerned therein in a public capacity, or by reason only that he has
viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed,
or any other place in which any other transaction material to the case is
alleged to have occurred, and made an inquiry in connection with the
case

Illustration

A as Collector upon consideration of information furnished to him directs the prose-
cution of B for a breach of the Excise Laws. A is disqualified from trying this case as a
Magistrate

557. No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate in a
presidency town or district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such Court or in
any Court within the jurisdiction of such Court

Practising
pleader not
to sit as
Magistrate in
certain Court
Power to de-
cide language
of Courts

558. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes
of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the

¹ These figures were substituted for the figures 553 by the Repealing and Amend-
ing Act 1903 (I of 1903)—see Part II of the Second Schedule *infra*

² Coll Stat Vol I

³ Or a member of a District Board in the Punjab—see s 58 of the Punjab District
Boards Act 1893 (XX of 1893) P and N W Code

(Part I A —Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLVI —Miscellaneous)

territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter¹

Powers of Governor General in Council and Local Government exerciseable from time to time. §

559 All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires

Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property Special provisions with respect to offence of rape by a husband.

560 A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property

561 (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Code no Magistrate except a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall—

(a) take cognizance of the offence of rape where the sexual intercourse was by a man with his wife or

(b) commit the man for trial for the offence

(2) And notwithstanding anything in this Code if a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate deems it necessary to direct an investigation by a police officer with respect to such an offence as is referred to in sub-section (1) no police officer of a rank below that of police inspector shall be employed either to make or to take part in the investigation

First offender

Power to Court to release upon probation of good conduct in lieu of sentencing to imprisonment

562 In any case in which a person is convicted of theft theft in a building dishonest misappropriation cheating or any other offence, under the Indian Penal Code punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment before any Court and no previous conviction is proved against him if it appears to the Court before whom he is so convicted that regard being had to the youth character and antecedents of the offender to the trivial nature of the offence and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct the Court may instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties and during such period (not exceeding one year) as the Court may direct to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour

¹ For notification declaring the language of such Courts in the Pargana Town District and in Burmah elsewhere see Burma Gazette 1903 Pt I p 477

² General Acts Vol I

Provided that, where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the third class, or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Sub divisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in manner provided by section 380

563 (1) If the Court which convicted the offender, or a Court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original offence, is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension

(2) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall be brought forthwith before the Court issuing the warrant, and such Court may either remand him to custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for sentence. Such Court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence

564 (1) The Court, before directing the release of an offender under section 562, shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety (if any) has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions

567 (2) Nothing in this section or in sections 562 and 563 shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897¹

Previously convicted Offenders

1800 565 (1) When any person having been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code* with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again convicted of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that his residence and any change of residence after release be notified, as hereinafter provided, for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence

(2) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void

* General Acts Vol IV

¹ General Acts Vol I

(Part I.A —Supplementary Provisions Chapter XLVI —Miscellaneous.)

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules¹ to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence by released convicts

(4) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any rule so made shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code ² XL

¹ For rules as to the notification of residence by released convicts in—

(1) Bombay, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1900, Pt I, p 374,

(2) Burma, see Burma Gazette, 1902, Pt I, p 63,

(3) "

(4) "

807,

(5) "

III, p 87,

(6) "

(7) "

(8) "

(9) "

² General Act, No. 1

(Schedule I—Enactments repealed)

SCHEDULE I

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

(See section 2)

Year	No	Short title or subject	Extent of repeal
1875	V	High Courts Criminal Procedure	The whole
1882	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole
1884	III	The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act 1884	The whole
1886	V	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, and certain other Acts	Sections 1 to 10 (both inclusive)
1887	V	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole
	XIV	The Indian Marine Act, 1887	Section 78.
1889	I	The Metal Tokens Act, 1889	Section 7
	V	Abolishing the office of Coroner of Madras	Section 4, sub-section (1) ¹
"	² XI	<i>The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889</i>	<i>So much of the second schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882</i>
"	3*	" " " " " "	" " " "
1891	III	Amending the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	Section 9
"	IV	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole
"	X	Amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	Sections 2 and 3
"	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act 1891	So much as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882
1894	III	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, and the Indian Penal Code	Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive)
"	X	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole
1895	IV	Amending sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole
1896	XIII	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code" are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
Section of 1860							
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment	May arrest without warrant if arrested for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise	According as a warrant or a summons may issue for the offence abetted	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not	The same punishment as for the offence abetted	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment)

111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment, as for the offence intended to be abetted	Ditto
112	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence committed	Ditto
113	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
114	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto
115	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine	Ditto
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the case	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
116—	If the abettor or the person abetted is a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence	May arrest without warrant for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise	According as a warrant or summons may be issued for the offence abetted	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description, for 3 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine,	Ditto
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter I — (continued))

117	A police servant con- coaling a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent if the off- ence be committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the off- ence shall be found to be an all crime	Ditto	Imprisonment ex- tending to half of the longest term, or if any descrip- tion is specified for the offence, ex- cept as follows	Ditto
	If the offence is punishable with transportation for life	Ditto	Ditto	Not applicable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years	Ditto
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the off- ence shall be found to be an all crime	Ditto	Imprisonment ex- tending to a quarter part of the longest term, or if any description is pro- vided for the off- ence, or fine, or both	Ditto
120	Concoaling a design to commit an offence punishable with im- prisonment, if the off- ence be committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment ex- tending to one- eighth part of the longest term, or if any description is provided for the off- ence, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VI.—Offences against the State)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER VI—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Death or transportation for life and forfeiture of property	Court of Session
121A	Consisting to commit certain offences against the State	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term or imprisonment of either description for 10 years	Ditto
122	Collecting arms etc with the intention of waging war against the Queen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property	Ditto

123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
124	Assaulting Governor, General, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto
124A	Sedition	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine	Court of Session, Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen or abetting the waging of such war	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine	Court of Session
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine and forfeiture of certain property	Ditto

Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VI—Offences against the State)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER VI—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall or need not issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court tried,
127	Revolving pistol in war or the rebellion mentioned in sections 125 and 126	Shall not or not without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine and forfeiture of certain property	Court of Session
128	Public servant voluntarily obsequious of State or war in his custody to escape	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Court of Session, District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
130	Violating escape of, rescuing or harboring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the apprehension of such prisoner	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session

(Schedule II —Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VII —Offences relating to the Army and Navy)

CHAPTER VII —OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Transcription for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty				Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Line of 500 rupees	Ditto
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof	Shall net arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto		

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VII—Offences relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VIII—Offences against the Public Tranquillity)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER VII—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor if the offence be committed in consequence	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or second class
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
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(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VIII — Offences against the Public Tranquillity)

		Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of cell or description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assem- bly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of cell or description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Pre- sidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence is com- mitted by any mem- ber of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such as- sembly shall be guilty of the offence	According as arrest may be made without war- rant for the offence or not	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence	According as the off- ence is bailable or not	Ditto	The same as for the offence	The Court by which the offence is triable
150	Hitting, engaging or employing persons to take part in an un- lawful assembly	May "arrest without war- rant"	According to the offence committed by the per- son hired, engaged or employed	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence com- mitted by any member of such assembly	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VIII—Offences against the Public Tranquillity)

SCHEDULE II—continued
CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest with out warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compound able or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
See LV of 1860							
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
	If not committed	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VIII—Offences against the Public Tranquillity)

	Promoting enmity between classes	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bail-able.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
153A							
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Fine of 1 000 rupees	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Ditto
158	Being lured to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
159	Or to go armed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VIII—Offences against the Public Tranquillity Chapter IX—Offences by or relating to Public Servants)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
See section of 1900							
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate

CHAPTER IX—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

		Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act						
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter 1A—Offences by or relating to Public Servants)

	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
103	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
104	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to him self	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
105	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing without consideration from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
106	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both	Ditto
107	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable.
Sec. 168 of 1860.							
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

	Shall nor or rest without warrant	Summons	Executable	Not com- municable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
172	According to avoid service of summons or other proceedings from a public servant					
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Ditto
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice or the removal of it when it has been affixed or preventing a procla- mation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
	If summons, etc., re- quire attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Ditto
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or depart- ing therefrom with- out authority	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
	If the order require personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X.—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec tion	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compound- able or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Ditto
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter A—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

177	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1 000 rupees, or both	Ditto
	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1 000 rupees or both	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
179	Being legally bound to state truth and refusing to answer questions	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER X—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section of 1840	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees or both	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, or if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
182	Crying false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1 000 rupees or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X — Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Ditto
185	Bulding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Ditto
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Ditto
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Ditto
	Willfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER X—CONTENTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec tion of 1860,	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compound able or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
183	Disobedience to an order lawfully pro- mulgated by a public servant, if such dis- obedience causes ob- struction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed	Shall not ar- rest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not com- poundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
	If such disobedience causes danger to hu- man life, health or safety, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto
183	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to in- duce him to do or for- bear to do any official act	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter X—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

192	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from jury	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Ditto
193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not punishable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
196	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec- tion.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compound- able or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable.
105	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure con- viction of an offence punishable with trans- portation for life or with imprisonment for 7 years or upwards	Shall not ar- rest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bail- able	Not com- poundable.	The same as for the offence	Court of Session.
190	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not	Ditto	The same as for giving or fabricat- ing false evidence.	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false cer- tificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	The same as for giving false evi- dence.	Ditto.

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If punishable with less than 10 years imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by which the offence is triable

1 General Act, Vol. I
 2 The words "Not liable" were substituted for the word "Bailable" by Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act 1903
 3 of 1903 16/72

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
204	Secrecing or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

of 1860.

See

tion

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

		Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto
207	Claiming property without right or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine	Ditto
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
See V of 1860							
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If offence charged be punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or upwards	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

213	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
	Taking gift, etc. to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be used in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
214— Sec. 1100							
215— contd.	If with imprisonment for less than 16 years	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable
215	Taking gift to help to recover movable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, with out causing apprehension of offender	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

216 A	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine	Ditto
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence or fine or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable
217	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	Public servant disclosing a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences—Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section of 1860	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
220	Commitment for trial or imprisonment by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both	Court of Session
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender if the offence be capital	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine	Ditto
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine	Court of Session.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of justice if under sentence of death	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine	Ditto
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
223	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec- tion of 1860	Offence	Whether the Police may arrest without a warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be necessary for arrest	Whether bailable or not	Whether compensable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
235— con/	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life or imprison- ment for 10 years	May arrest without wa- rant	Warrant	Not bail- able	Not com- pensable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
	If charged with a capi- tal offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session
	If the person is sen- tenced to transporta- tion for life or to transportation, penal servitude or imprison- ment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	If under sentence of death,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice)

223A	Omission to apprehend, or assistance of escape on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for— (a) in cases of intentional omission or assistance,	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Ditto.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Transportation for life, and fine, and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation	Court of Session
227	Violation of condition of punishment	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue	The Court by which the original offence was tried
229	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice Chapter VII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER VI — FALSH EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE — concluded

[illegible]

CHAPTER XII — OFFENSES RELATIVE TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

[illegible]

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India	Ditto
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
238	Import or export of counterfeit of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XII — Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XII — OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the offence may be committed without a warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall or be issued in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Imprisonment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
214	Person employed as Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
215	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
216	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Count of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
217	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
218	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different denomination	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto
219	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different denomination	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
220	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 years, and fine	Imprisonment of either description for 6 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted		By what Court tried
1	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted		
2	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted		
3	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted		
4	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted	Who may be convicted		

(Schedule II —Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps)

	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Barbable	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
255	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
256	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
257	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
258	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
259	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
260	Placing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
Sec. 202	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
203	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
203A	Fictitious stamps	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing
	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing	Whether the instrument for weighing
204	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
205	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XIV — Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XIV — OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

—continued—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
274 of 1860.	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XIV—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals)

	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir	Ditto			Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto
278	Making aim at the health of others	Ditto			Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Ditto
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto			Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto			Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session
281	Falsification of a false light, mark or buoy	Warrant			Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life	Ditto			Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation	Ditto				

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS
—continued—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
264	Dealing with any poisonous substance, so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1 000 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
265	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate
266	So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
267	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

See of 1860, 1107

(Schedule II.—Table of Statute of Offences Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion.)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
204A	Keeping a lottery office	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
295	Destroying, damaging or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Ditto
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

{Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences} Chapter XV — Offences relating to Religion Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body

	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulture disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person or offering indignity to a human corpse	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight of any person with intention to wound his religious feeling	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Compensable	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
CHAPTER XVI — OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY <i>Of Offences affecting Life</i>							
302	Murder	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compensable	Death or transportation for life, and fine	Court of Sessions
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death	Ditto
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued

Of Offences affecting Life—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
of 1860							
304— <i>continued</i>	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine or both	Court of Session
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate if the offence is committed in a small area
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto
	Attempt by life convict to murder, if hurt is caused	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto	Available	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for one year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
311	Being a thief	Ditto	Not bail-able.	Ditto	Transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage, of Injuries to Unborn Children, of the Exposure of Infants and of the Concealment of Births

312	Causing miscarriage	Still not arrested without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not com- poundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session.
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(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued

Of the Causing of Miscarriage, of Injuries to Unborn Children, of the Exposure of Infants and of the Concealment of Births—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily be used in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
312— could	If the woman be quick with child	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body)

116	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
117	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
118	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
<i>Of Hurt.</i>						
223	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both
224	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both
225	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine
						Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.)

SCHEDULE II.—*cont nued*
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—*continued.*

Of Hurt—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
of 1860. Section.							
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, &c	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVI — OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
Section 335 of 1860.	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not in tendency to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before a prosecution is pending	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years or fine of 2,000 rupees or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
330	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II —Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

					before which a return is pending				
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both	Ditto		
334	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
<i>Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.</i>									
311	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Localto	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate		
312	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine of 1000 rupees, or both	Principal Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class		
313	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both,	Ditto		
344	Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Principal Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class		

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI—Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether a warrant or summons may be issued without a warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
331	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation not in tendency to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years or fine of 2,000 rupees or both.	Court of Session Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

		Ditto	Ditto	Before which it arose when is it ending	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both	Ditto
334	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both	Ditto
<i>Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.</i>							
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Available	Compensable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 50 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compensable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
344	Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI—Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant of summons shall or may be issued in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
315	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
316	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
317	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property or constraining to an illegal act, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto
318	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling a restoration of property, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body)

Of Criminal Force and Assault

	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not compoundable	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Compoundable	Ditto
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Any Magistrate
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
359	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

Section	Kidnapping	May be given without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Improvement or other description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
361	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI — Offences affecting the Human Body)

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction	Ditto
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Court of Session
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVI —OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.
Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without a warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code. ¹	By what Court triable.
Sec- tion V of 1860.							
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape— If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	In any other case	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

Of Unnatural Offences.

377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
380	Theft in a building tent or vessel	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft, or to returning after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued

Of Extortion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
Section of 1860							
384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

	Ditto	Available	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto
388 Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto
389 If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
390 Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years in order to commit extortion	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto
391 If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto

Of Robbery and Dacoity

	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not commoundable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
392 Robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine	Ditto
393 Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVII —OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec- tion.	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compound- able or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court triable
384 of 1860	Extortion	Shall not ar- rest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not com- poundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bail- able.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto.

(Schedule 11—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

398	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto
	If the offence threatened is an unnatural offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto
399	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years in order to commit extortion	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
	If the offence is an unnatural offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto

<i>Of Robbery and Dacoity</i>							
392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not committal	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine	Ditto
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Robbery and Dacoity—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court tried.
394	Person voluntarily committing or attempting to commit robbery, or to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
395	Dacoity.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Death, transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property

403	Disonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use	Warrant	Not punishable	Not punishable	Any Magistrate
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(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
401	Dishonest misappropriation of property knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
403	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

Of Criminal Breach of Trust

406	Criminal breach of trust.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
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(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter VIII—Offences against Property)

397	Unlawful breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session or District Magistrate of the first class
398	Unlawful breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or District Magistrate of the first or second class
399	Unlawful breach of trust by a banker, mercantile or agent, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session or District Magistrate of the first class
400	Unlawful receipt of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen	May arrest with warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, District Magistrate of the first or second class
401	Unlawfully receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by larceny	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
402	Unlawfully receiving stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
403	Unlawfully receiving stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, District Magistrate of the first or second class

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—continued.

Of Cheating

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
417	Cheating	Shall not or not without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
419	Cheating by personation	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly and wrongfully obtaining delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property.)

<i>Of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.</i>						
	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors					
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself, or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
<i>Of Mischief.</i>						
	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
425	Mischief					

2 General Act, Vol. I.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against
(Property))

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sec- tion.	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compound- able or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code 1	By what Court triable.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards	Shall not ar- rest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Compound- able when the only loss or damage caused is lost or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards	May arrest without war- rant	Ditto	Ditto	Not com- poundable.	Ditto	Ditto
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—continued.

Of Mischief—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compounded ^{also} or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code. ¹	By what Court triable
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to raise damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 27 tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II.—continued

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—continued.

Of Criminal Trespass.—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code ¹	By what Court trial
411	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment If the offence is theft	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine	Any Magistrate
412	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment or house-breaking etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class Ditto
413	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
414	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or

(Schedule II —Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII —Offences against Property)

	order to the commis- sion of an offence punishable with im- prisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	for 3 years, and fine	Magistrate of first or second class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine	Ditto
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine	Ditto
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after prepara- tion made for caus- ing hurt, &c	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII—Offences against Property)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

Sl. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Whether the prisoner may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall be issued or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Punishment as for the Indian Penal Code.	In what Court triable.
40	Whether the prisoner may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall be issued or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Punishment as for the Indian Penal Code.	In what Court triable.
41	Whether the prisoner may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall be issued or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Punishment as for the Indian Penal Code.	In what Court triable.
42	Whether the prisoner may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall be issued or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Whether liable or not.	Punishment as for the Indian Penal Code.	In what Court triable.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.						
property, and fraudu- lently opening the same	Shall not ar- rest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not com- poundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
465 Forgery	Ditto	Ditto	Not bail- able	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
466 Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, etc., kept by a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
467 Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
When the valuable se- curity is a promissory note of the Govern- ment of India.	May arrest without war- rant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
468 Forgery for the pur- pose of cheating	Shall not ar- rest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presi- dency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
469 Forgery for the pur- pose of harming the reputation of any per- son, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences)
relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the offence may be committed without a warrant or not.	Whether a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Same Court as that by which the forgery is triable.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Court of Session.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 47 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
474	Having possession of a document knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine, if the document is one of the descriptions mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
475	If the document is one of the descriptions mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVIII—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—continued							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether or not bailable	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
470	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting a will, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto
477A	Falsification of accounts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

Of Trade and Property Marks

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVIII—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks)

483	Counterfeiting a trade or property mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
484	Counterfeiting a petty mark used by a public servant or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XVIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—continued

Of Trade and Property Marks—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
459	Removing, destroying or falsifying any property mark with intent to cause injury	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Judicial Magistrate of the first or second class

Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes

Section	Offence	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Punishment for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
460A	Counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Judicial Magistrate of the first or second class
460B	Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Judicial Magistrate of the first or second class

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks Chapter XIX.—Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service*)

	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Ditto
480C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency, notes or bank notes.	Ditto				
489D	Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
490	Being found by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey or to convey or guard any property or person and voluntarily omitting to do so					
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both	Ditto

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE

¹ General Acts Vol I

² This provision was added to the Schedule by s 3 of the Currency Notes Forgery Act, 1899 (XII of 1899), *infra*

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XIX.—Criminal Breach
of Contracts of Service Chapter XX—Offences relating to Marriage)

SCHEDULE II—continued.

CHAPTER XIX — CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE — continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Imprisonment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
402	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain time at a particular place to which the employee is contracted at the expense of the employer and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XX — OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment or description for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
403	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him so that belief					

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XX — Offences relating to Marriage Chapter XXI — Defamation)

	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
404	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
405	Same offence with consent of the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine	Ditto
406	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not lawfully married	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine	Ditto
407	Adultery	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
408	Inducing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
409	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

CHAPTER XXI — DEFAMATION

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XXI—Defamation.
Chapter XXII—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance)

SCHEDULE II—continued

CHAPTER XXI—DEFAMATION—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 2 years or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
502	Sale of printed or engraved subscription containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

CHAPTER XXII—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate
504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable	Ditto	Any Magistrate
505	False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance)

	Criminal intimidation	Ditto	-	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable	Ditto	[Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.]
506	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years in addition to the punishment under above section	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
509	Littering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
510	Appearing in a public place, etc., in a state of intoxication and causing annoyance to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours or fine of 10 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate.

: General Acts Vol. I.

a Then words were substituted for the word Ditto by Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903) (a/s)

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXIII.—Attempts to commit Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

SCHEDULE II.—concluded.
XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or summons issued at all or when first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
211	Attempting to commit offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue	According as the offence is contained in the offence of the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is punishable	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable
		May arrest with or without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	.. .	Quant of Session
	If punishable with death, transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards, but less than 7.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

(Schedule II — Tabular Statement of Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and upwards, but less than 3 years	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Isalable	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than 1 year, or with fine only	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate

1 General Acts Vol I
2 General Acts, Vol II

(Schedule III—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates)

SCHEDULE III

(See section 36)

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES

I—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class

- (1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest of and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence section 64
- (2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of an offender, section 65
- (3) Power to endow a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant sections 63, 84 and 86
- (4) Power to issue proclamation as in cases preliminary before him section 87
- (5) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him section 88.
- (6) Power to restore attached property, section 89
- (7) Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, section 90
- (8) Power to issue search warrant section 96
- (9) Power to endow a search warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 97
- (10) Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse, section 127
- (11) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly, section 128.
- (12) Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly, section 130
- (13) Power to record statements or confessions during a police-investigation, section 154
- (14) Power to authorize detention of a person during a police investigation section 157
- (15) Power to detain an offender found in court, section 351
- (16) Power to take cognizance of offence although committed by European British subject and to issue process returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction section 443
- (17) Power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness section 506 (4)
- (18) Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's Court section 514
- (19) Power to make order as to disposal of property section 517
- (20) Power to sell for sale property of a suspected character section 525

II—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of a third class
- (2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial section 153.
- (3) Power to postpone issue of process section 202.
- (4) Power to order destruction of libels and other matter section 521

III—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class
- (2) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 93.
- (3) Power to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined section 100
- (4) Power to require security to keep the peace section 107
- (5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109
- (6) Power to discharge a reeve section 126
- (7) Power to make orders etc. in possession cases sections 145, 146 and 147
- (8) Power to commit for trial section 206
- (9) Power to stop proceedings when no complaint section 217
- (10) Power to make orders of maintenance sections 423 and 429

(Schedule III—*Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates*)SCHEDULE III—*continued*

- (11) Power to take evidence on commission section 503
- (12) Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond, section 514
- (13) Power to make order as to first offenders section 562

IV—Ordinary Powers of a Sub divisional Magistrate

- (1) The ordinary powers of Magistrate of the first class
- (2) Power to direct warrants to landholders section 78.
- (3) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (4) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (5) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (6) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (7) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (8) Power to order police
- (9) Power to receive report
- (10) Power to hold inquest
- (11) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction section 186
- (12) Power to entertain complaints section 190
- (13) Power to receive police reports section 190
- (14) Power to entertain cases without complaint section 190
- (15) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate section 192
- (16) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate section 349
- (17) Power to forward record of inferior Court to District Magistrate section 435 (a)
- (18) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen etc section 524
- (19) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals and to try or refer them for trial, section 528
- (20) Power to order released convicts to notify residence section 565

V—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate¹

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Sub divisional Magistrate
- (2) Power to require delivery of letters telegrams etc section 95
- (3) Power to issue search warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authority section 96
- (4) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition section 103
- (5) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour section 124
- (6) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace section 125
- (7) Power to try summarily section 260
- (8) Power to quash convictions in certain cases section 350
- (9) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour section 406
- (10) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes section 407
- (11) Power to call for records section 435
- (12) Power to order commitment section 436
- (13) Power to order inquiry into complaint dismissed or case of accused discharged section 437
- (14) Power to report case to High Court section 438
- (15) Power to try European British subjects section 443
- (16) Power to sentence European British subject to more than three months imprisonment or one thousand rupees fine or both section 446.

¹ Under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 (III of 1901) Additional District Magistrates appointed under s. 4 of the Regulation have the powers specified in Part V of the 7th Schedule—see s. 4 (2) of the Regulation F and N. Code

*(Schedule IV—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates
may be invested)*

SCHEDULE IV—continued.

<p>POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED</p>	<p>By THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>By THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE</p>	<p>(2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances section 143</p> <p>(3) Power to make orders under section 144</p> <p>(4) Power to hold inquests section 174</p> <p>(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190</p> <p>(6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports section 190</p> <p>(7) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint section 190</p> <p>(8) Power to commit for trial section 206</p> <p>(9) Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562</p> <p>(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances section 143</p> <p>(2) Power to make orders under section 144</p> <p>(3) Power to hold inquests section 174</p> <p>(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint section 190</p> <p>(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports section 190</p>
<p>POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED</p>	<p>By THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>By THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE</p>	<p>(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances section 143</p> <p>(2) Power to make orders under section 144</p> <p>(3) Power to hold inquests section 174</p> <p>(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint section 190</p> <p>(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports section 190</p> <p>(6) Power to commit for trial section 206</p> <p>(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances section 143</p> <p>(2) Power to make orders under section 144</p> <p>(3) Power to hold inquests section 174</p> <p>(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint section 190</p> <p>(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports section 190</p>
<p>POWERS WITH WHICH A SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED</p>	<p>By THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Power to call for records section 435</p>

¹ The words and figures "(1) Power to pass sentences of whipping section 3" were repealed by the Whipping Act, 1909 (11 of 1909) General Acts Vol. VI Appendix I.

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 555.¹)

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON

(See section 68)

To _____ of _____
 WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or by pleader, as the case may be*) before the (*Magistrate*)
 the _____ day of _____ Herein fail not _____, on
 Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____
 (Seal) _____ (Signature)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST

(See section 75)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*)

WHEREAS _____ of _____ stands charged
 with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said _____
 , and to produce him before me Herein fail not
 Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____
 (Seal) _____ (Signature)

(See section 76)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows —

If the said _____ shall give bail himself in the sum of _____, with one
 surety in the sum of _____ (*or two sureties each in the sum of _____*)
 to attend before me on the _____ day of _____ and to continue so to
 attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____
 _____ (Signature)

III.—BOND AND BAIL BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT

(See section 86)

I (*name*), of _____, being brought before the District Magistrate of _____
 (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the
 charge of _____, do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of _____
 on the _____ day of _____ next, to answer to the said charge, and
 to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, in case of my making
 default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the
 sum of rupees _____

Date of this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____
 _____ (Signature)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed _____ of _____
 that he shall attend before _____ in the Court of _____ on the _____ day
 of _____ next, to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue
 so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, in case of his making default

¹ These figures were substituted for the figures "188" by Part II of the Second Schedule to the repealing and Amending Act, 1893 (1 of 1893), *infra*.

therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of
rupees

Dated this day of 18 (Signature)

IV —PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED

(See section 87)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant),

Proclamation is hereby made that the said and of is required to appear at (place) before this Court (or before me) to answer the said complaint (on the day of)

Dated this day of 18 (Signature)

V —PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNE *

(See section 87)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of (mention the offence concisely) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (name description

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (name) is required to appear at (place) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock to be examined touching the offence complained of

Dated this day of 18 (Signature)

VI —ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNE

(See section 85)

To the Police officer in charge of the Police station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (name description and address) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein and he has failed to appear

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Dated this day of 18 (Signature)

* These words were substituted for the words "within
If of the Second Schedule to the Evidence and Amendment Act 1901 (1 of 1901) date from this date by Part

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED

(See section 88)

To (name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)

comr
sects
arres
shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (or town) of in the District of , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof,

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Dated this day of 18 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

ORDER AUTHORIZING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR

(See section 88)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found and whereas the shown to my satisfaction that service of the said requiring the said days, but he has no land pay ing revenue to Govt

You are hereby authorized and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order

Dated this day of 18

(Seal)

(Signature)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS

(See section 90)

To (name or designation of the Police officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (ment on the offence concisely), and it appears likely that (name and description of witness) can give evidence concerning the said complaint, and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorize and require you to arrest the said (name) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

VIII—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE

(See section 96)

To (name and designation of the Police officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)

offence,

This is to authorize and require you to search for the said (the thing specified) in the (describe the house or place or part thereof to which the search is to be confined) and, if found to produce the same forthwith before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

(Seal)

(Signature)

IX—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT

(See section 98)

To (name and designation of a Police officer above the rank of a Constable)

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (describe the house or other place) is used as a place for the deposit (or sale) of stolen property (or is for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section).

This is to authorize and require you to enter the said house (or other place) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose and to search every part of the said house (or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part specify the part clearly) and to seize and take possession of any property (or documents or stamps, or seals, or coins, as the case may be)—(Add (when the case requires it) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day
of 18

(Seal)

(Signature)

X—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 107)

WHEREAS I (name) inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of

sum of rupees

Dated this

day of

18

do any act that may probably
in case of my making default
Queen, Empress of India, the

(Signature)

XI—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See sections 108, 109 and 110)

WHEREAS I (name), inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all Her

subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects during the said term, and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature)

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India and to all Her subjects during the said term, and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18

(Signature)

XII—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE

(See section 114)

To of

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the* a breach of the peace (or you are hereby required to the Magistrate of

show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees at o'clock in the forenoon, to [when sureties are required, add, and also to give security by the bond of one (or two, as the case may be) surety (or sureties) in the sum of rupees (each if more than one)] that you will keep the peace for the term of

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

(Seal)

(Signature)

3f

XIII—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 143)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (or by his authorized agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (or a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he, the said (*name*), would keep the peace for the period of months, and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order,

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime [be lawfully ordered to be released] and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

¹ These words were substituted for the words "comply with the said order by himself and his surety (or sureties) entering into the said bond in which case the same shall be received and the said (name) released" by Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act 1923 (1 of 1923), *infra*

(Schedule V—Forms)

XIV—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

(See section 123)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the district of _____ having no ostensible means of subsistence (or, that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself),

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (or house breaker, etc., as the case may be),

the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished,

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime [be lawfully ordered to be released] and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) _____ (Signature)

XV—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY

(See sections 123 and 124)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____ (or other officer in whose custody the person is)

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the _____ day of _____ and has since duly given security under section _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

or

and there has appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community,

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) _____ (Signature)

XVI—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES

(See section 133)

To (*name, description and address*)

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (or nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (or other public place) which, etc. (*describe*

¹ These words were substituted for the words "comply with the said order by himself and his surety (or sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903)—see s. 3 and Part II of Second Schedule, *infra*.

the road or public place), by, etc (state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance), and that such obstruction (or nuisance) still exists;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation (state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on), and that the same is injurious to the public health (or comfort) by reason (state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place,

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (or are in possession of or have the control over) a certain tank (or well or excavation) adjacent to the public way (describe the thoroughfare), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (or well or excavation) being without a fence (or insecurely fenced),

or

WHEREAS, etc, etc (as the case may be),

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to (state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance) or to appear at _____ in the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, and to show cause why this order should not be enforced,

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc ,

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to put up a sufficient fence (state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced), or to appear, etc ;

or

I do hereby direct and require you etc (as the case may be)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 .
(Seal) (Signature)

XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY

(See section 138)

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____ 18 , an order was issued to (name) requiring him (state the effect of the order), and whereas the said (name) has applied to me, by a petition bearing date the _____ day of _____ , for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper, I do hereby appoint (the names, etc , of the five or more Jurors) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within _____ days from the date of this order at my office at _____

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 .
(Seal) (Signature)

XVIII —MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY

(See section 140)

To (name, description and address)

I HEREBY give you notice that if you do not obey the said order within the day of _____
 on the _____ day of _____
 requiring _____
 and proper Such order _____
 1400 obey the said order within _____
 Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto

(Seal)

(Signature)

XIX —INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY BY JURY

(See section 142)

To (name, description and address)

WHEREAS the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of _____ 18____, is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure direct and enjoin you forthwith to (state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XX —MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, ETC, OF A NUISANCE

(See section 143)

To (name, description and address)

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, etc., (state the proper recital, guided by Form No. XVI or Form No. XXI, as the case may be),

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, etc., (as the case may be)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXI —MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC

(See section 144)

To (name, description and address)

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (or have the management) of (describe clearly the property) and that in digging a drain on the said land you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road,

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (mention the class of persons) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along

the public street, etc., (as the case may be) and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

or

WHEREAS, etc , etc , (as the case may be),

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from land on any part of the said road.

OR

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (or as the case recited may require)

[illegible]

**XVII—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND
ETC. IN DISPUTE**

(See section 145)

It appear
breach of the
dence only if
the subject a

parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (the subject of dispute), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession that the claim of actual possession by the said (name or names or description) is true.

I do decide and declare that he is (or they are) in possession of the said (the subject of dispute) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (or their) possession in the meantime

[illegible]

XVIII—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC.

(See section 146)

To the Police officer in charge of the Police station at _____ for, To the Collector

the
rest
cuse,
parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to
the fact of actual possession of the said ~~lands~~ ^{premises} - ~~and~~ ^{whereas}, upon due
inquiry
session
of the ^{parties was in pos} myself as to which

Th subject of dispute) by taking . . . attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

[illegible]

(Schedule I —Forms)

XXV —MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR WATER

(See section 157)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (state concisely the subject of dispute) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (or water) is claimed exclusively by (describe the person or persons), and it appearing to me on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (or water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (or if by an individual or a class of persons describe him or them) and (if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (or, if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons say during the first of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed)

I do order that the said (the claimant or claimants of possession) or any one in their interest shall not take (or retain) possession of the said land (or water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid until he (or they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (or them) to be entitled to exclusive possession

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXVI —BOND AND BAIL BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE OFFICER

(See section 169)

I (name) of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (or on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) further to the said charge, and in case of my making default herein I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18

(Signature)

I hereby declare myself (or we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (or sureties) for the abovesaid that he shall attend at , in the Court of on the day of next (or on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend) further to the charge pending against him, and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (or we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18

(Signature)

XXVII —BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE

(See section 170)

forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18

(Signature)

XXVII—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER

(See section 218)

THE Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one
for trial at the next Sessions and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader
to conduct the prosecution of the said case

The charge against the accused is that etc. (state the offence as in the charge)

Dated this day of 18

(Signature)

XXVIII—CHARGES

(See sections 221, 222, 223)

(1) CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD

(a) I [name and office of Magistrate, etc.] hereby charge you [name of accused person]
as follows—

(b) That you on or about the day of , at
waged war against Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India and thereby
committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the
On Penal Code and on 191 Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court
of Session [when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for Court of Session
or of the High Court]

(c) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge

(Signature and seal of the Magistrate)

If so substituted for (1))—

(2) That you on or about the

day of

(See section 121)

with the intention of inducing the Honble
A B Member of the Council of the Governor General of
India to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member assaulted such Member,
and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code
and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(3) That you being a public servant in the Department directly

On s. 11 n 161

accepted from [state the name] for another party [state the
name] a gratification other than legal remuneration, as a

motive for forbearing to do an official act and thereby committed an offence punishable
under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of
Session [or High Court]

(4) That you, on or about the

day of

(See s. 11 n 161)

, at
did [or omitted to do as the case may be]

such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section and
known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an
offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance
of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(5) That you on or about the

day of

(See s. 11 n 161)

, at
in the course of the trial of

before , stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew
or had reason to believe to be false, or did not believe to be true and thereby committed an offence
punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the
Court of Session [or High Court]

(6) That you on or about the

day of

(See s. 11 n 161)

, committed culpable homicide not amounting to
murder, causing the death of
and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code
and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(7) That you, on or about the

day of

(See s. 11 n 161)

abetted the commission of suicide by A B a person in a
state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence
punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the
Court of Session [or High Court]

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

(8) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(9) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, robbed [state the name] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(10) That you on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

[In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," and in (c) omit "by the said Court"]

(II) CHARGE WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS

(a) I [name and place of Magistrate, etc.], hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows —

(b) *First* —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit delivered the same to another person, by name *B*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

Secondly —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit attempted to pass the same as another person, by name *C*, as genuine

Penal C

(c) "

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate]

[To be substituted for (b)] —

(2) *First* —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed murder by causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

Secondly —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, by causing the death of _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(3) *First* —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

Secondly —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

Thirdly —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, causing restraint to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

Fourthly —That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]

(4) That you can also state the day of _____, in the course of the proceedings before _____, before _____, stated in evidence that _____ and that you can also state _____ day of _____ at _____ in the course of the trial of _____ before _____ stated in evidence that _____, one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 183 of the Indian Penal Code and with the concurrence of the Court of Session [or High Court].

[It may also be stated that the said _____ within my own knowledge and within the concurrence of the Court of Session and in (c) entry by the said Court.]

III) CRIMINAL TRIAL AFTER FIRST CONVICTION

I (name and rank of Magistrate &c.) hereby charge you (name of accused person) as follows:—

That you can also state the day of _____ at _____ committed the offence punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code and with the concurrence of the Court of Session [or High Court] or the Court of Session.

And you in the said (name of accused person) and further charged that you before the Court of Session the said offence that is to say on the day of _____ had been committed by the (name of accused person) at _____ of an offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years that is to say the offence of housebreaking by night (insert the offence in detail as used in the offence and state the offence as committed) which offence is a felony and is an offence and therefore liable to enhanced punishment under section 183 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby declare that you have been convicted.

XXV — WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PAID BY A MAGISTRATE.

(See section 23 of Act V.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS on the day of _____ 18____ (name of person) the (first) _____ of the Court of Session in case No. _____ of the Calendar for 18____ was committed before me (name and rank of Magistrate &c.) of the offence (insert on the offence or other offence) under section (or sections) of the Indian Penal Code (or Act _____) and was sentenced to (insert the punishment awarded to the person).

That as it is an offence and requires you the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (person or persons) into your custody in the said Jail together with the warrant and there cause the said person or persons to be detained according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Name) (Signature)

XXVI — WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO SUFFER ANTIEN ET DETERMINER.

(See section 24 of Act V.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS (name and description) has brought before me (name and description of the Magistrate) the complaint that (insert on the complaint) and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (or vexatious) and the order of dismissal awarded payment by the said (name

(Schedule I —Forms)

of complainant) of the sum of rupees _____ as amends, and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (name of complainant) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in Jail for the period of _____ days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid,

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (name) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment) subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) (Signature)

XXXX —SUMMONS TO WITNESS

(See sections 63 and 72)

To _____ of _____
WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that _____ has
(or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (state the offence concisely, with time and place) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the _____ day of _____ next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint and not to depart thence without leave of the Court and you are hereby warned that if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) (Signature)

XXXXI —PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS

(See section 376)

To the District Magistrate of _____

WHEREAS a C _____
the _____
have been duly _____
Assessors furnished to this Court, you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept

(Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) (Signature)

XXXXII —SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR

(See section 378)

To (name) of (place)

PLACANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of _____ requiring your attendance as an Assessor (or a Juror) at the next Criminal Session you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (place) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the _____ day of _____ next

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) (Signature)

(Schedule V.—Forms)

XXXIV—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH

(See section 374)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the _____ day of _____ 18, (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No _____ of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the _____ Court of _____,

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (prisoner's name) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said _____ Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) _____ (Signature)

XXXV—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH

(See section 331)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No _____ of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the _____ day of _____ 18, has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the _____ day of _____, committed to your custody under sentence of death, and whereas the order of the _____ Court, _____ (name of Superintendent or Keeper), to carry the sentence into effect, has been hung by the neck of the said _____ Court, _____

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) _____ (Signature)

XXXVI—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE

(See sections 33 and 38)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Session held on the _____ day of _____ 18, (name of prisoner) the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No _____ of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of _____ under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to _____, and was thereupon committed to your custody, and whereas the order of the _____ Court of _____ (a duplicate of which is hereunto attached) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (or as the case may be),

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) safely to keep the said (prisoner's name) in your custody in the said Jail as by law is required until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the intimated sentence is one of imprisonment, say after the words "custody in the said Jail" and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18
(Seal) _____ (Signature)

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

XXXXII — WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE

(See section 356)

To (name and designation of the Police officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)

WHEREAS (name and description of the offender) was on the _____ day of _____ 18____, convicted before me of the offence of (mention the offence concisely) and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees _____, and whereas the said (name), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof,

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (name) which may be found within the district of _____, and, if within _____, shall there _____, do as

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXXIII — WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED

(See section 450)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (name and description of the offender) in the presence (or view) of this Court committed wilful contempt,

And whereas for such contempt the said (name of offender) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees _____, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (state the number of months or days),

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (name of offender) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), unless the fine be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXXIV — MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER

(See section 480)

To (name and description of officer of Court)

WHEREAS (name and description) being summoned (or brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (or certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (term of detention adjudged),

This is to authorize and require you to take the said (name) into custody and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of _____ days unless in the meantime the question asked of him, and on the last day being known, to bring him before this Court, turning this warrant with an endorsement

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Seal)

(Signature)

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within _____ days
from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day
of _____ 18 .
(Seal) (Signature)

XLVI —NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

(See section 514)

To _____ of _____ .
WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____ 18 , you became
surety by a bond for (name) of (place) that he would be of good behaviour for the period
of _____ and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees
to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, and whereas the said (name) has been
convicted of the offence of (mention the offence concisely) committed since you became
such surety whereby your security bond has become forfeited,
You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees _____, or to show
cause within _____ days why it should not be paid
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 .
(Seal) (Signature)

XLVII —WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY

(See section 514)

To _____ of _____ .
WHEREAS (name, description and address) has bound himself as surety for the appear-
ance of (mention the condition of the bond) and the said (name) has made default, and
thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, the sum of rupees
(the penalty in the bond),
This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said
(name) which you may find within the district of _____, by seizure and detention,
and if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or
so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the amount aforesaid, and make return of what
you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 .
(Seal) (Signature)

XLVIII —WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL

(See section 514)

To the Superintendent (or keeper) of the Civil Jail at _____ .
WHEREAS (name and description of surety) has bound himself as a surety for the
appearance of (state the condition of the bond) and the said (name) has therein made
_____ he said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty
the said (name of surety) has, on due notice to
my sufficient cause why payment should not be
he recovered by attachment and sale of move-
made for his imprisonment in the Civil Jail

(Schedule V.—Forms)

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (name) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said (term of imprisonment) and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18
(Seal) (Signature)

XIX—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 514)

To (name, description and address)

WHEREAS on the day of 18 you entered into a bond not to commit etc (as in the bond), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded,

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you

Dated this day of 18
(Seal) (Signature)

I—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 514)

To (name and designation of Police officer) at the Police station of

WHEREAS (name and description) did on the day of 18 enter into a bond for the sum of rupees binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace etc (as in the bond) and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded and whereas notice has been given to the said (name) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (name) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of and if the said sum be not paid within to sell the property so attached or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18
(Seal) (Signature)

II—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

(See section 514)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8, HASTINGS STREET

